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469 * * PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1971 Established 1887

S WEATHER—PARIS: Warm, chance Temp. 77-59 (25-15). Tomorrow little Yesterday's temp. 75-57 (24-14). LON- ily dry, partly cloudy. Temp. 66-54 Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's (18-11). CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Temp. 81-59 (27-15). NEW YORK: emp. 64-54 (18-12). Yesterday's temp. ..

DITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ..... 7 S | Libya ..... 7 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg .... 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) ..... 9P | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark .... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands .. 0.85 Fior.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 7½
Germany ..... 1.00 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 7½P | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 6 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
India ..... Rs. 2.25 | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Switzerland .... 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 150 Lire | Turkey ..... 4.25 T.L.
Israel ..... I.$1.00 | U.S. Military 30.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.60 D

Bonn's Mark and the Dutch Guilder to Float; Swiss Revalue by 7 Percent, Austrians by 5.05

...ogers Returning ...rom the Mideast ...Mildly Optimistic'

...MR, May 9 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers ...me today with a mildly optimistic report for President Nixon *results of his Middle East peace mission.*

Rogers left in a presidential jet after a 26-hour stay in ...n his way to Washington from the Middle East. He is ...d to discuss his trip with Mr. Nixon tomorrow. ...ing his visit the secretary of state encouraged Italian lead- keep up their own Middle East peace efforts. He also secured a pledge from Pope Paul VI to help American prisoners of war in Vietnam "in a humanitarian way."

Mr. Rogers's visit to Rome, following a swing through five Middle East countries, touched off rioting last night. One thousand leftists threw firebombs at police, burned two police cars, broke shop windows and erected street barricades. They denounced Mr. Rogers as a "hangman" and demanded American withdrawal from Indochina.

Downtown

Seven policemen were hurt in the disturbances, which flared in downtown Rome, far from the *Hilton Hotel where Mr. Rogers* was staying.

Mr. Rogers concluded his two-week journey with a news conference last night in which he *said that he felt* more encouraged about the possibilities of a Mideast peace now than when he left Washington.

Summing up his findings in talks with Israeli and Arab officials, Mr. Rogers said, "Prospects have been improved to some extent" for an accord opening the Suez Canal. But he added that this did not mean "the prospect for the opening of Suez is bright."

He said, "I am more encouraged as to a broader settlement," which he indicated should be pursued with United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring.

Eban Cautions

JERUSALEM, May 9 (UPI).—*Foreign Minister Abba Eban* cautioned against optimism concerning a partial peace with Egypt tonight, saying "the bridging of the gap is not so near."

"It is not a lost prospect, but it is not a matter of a day or two," he said in a television interview concerning the results of Mr. Rogers's visit.

Mr. Rogers left Israel yesterday, saying his Middle East peace mission had seen a "narrowing of the gap" between Israel and Egypt, even though differences remain on the issue of reopening the Suez Canal.

"Our American friends say that despite these differences there should be no despair," Mr. Eban said. "I would say that the bridging of the gap is not so near."

A brief cabinet communiqué following the regular weekly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

...S. Launch ...f Ship to ...Mars Fails

...E KENNEDY, Fla., May 9 ...—A Centaur rocket carry- ...e first of two $85 million satellites flipped out of con- ...d tumbled into the Atlantic ...y after launch last night failure of America's most ...idous attempt to explore the ...

...second rocket and a twin ...cer spacecraft stood by on ...djacent launch pad, and of- ...went ahead with plans to ...t on May 18 in an at- ...to salvage part of the re- ...issance mission.

...spacecraft, designed to ...Mars after a 287-million- ...voyage, dropped into the ...out 900 miles southeast of ...

...ussian scientist is crit- ...al of U.S. unmanned ...grand tour" space plans, ...age 2.

...aunch site and 350 miles ...of Puerto Rico. The failure ...amed on an electrical flaw ...e autopilot of the rocket's ... stage.

...erything went to hell in a ...basket at 282 (seconds after ...)," said an official at the ... control center.

...nour C. Himmell, an Atlas- ...ar project chief, said at a ...conference two hours after ...unch that the second shot ...be delayed a few days if ...ary to modify the rocket ...te certain the failure does ...peat itself.

...opportunity to launch ...es to Mars ends for two ...on June 6.

...failure was a severe blow ...scientific community, which ...unting on the two Mars ...es to map 70 percent of ...anet's surface and watch ...anging Martian world on ... basis.

...loss to science, I think, ...I to estimate," said Robert ...emer, the space agency's ...r of planetary programs. ...evious that we will not be ...to accomplish all the objec- ...ve planned."

Associated Press

BRUSSELS MEETING—West Germany's Karl Schiller is followed by newsmen as he leaves the Common Market finance ministers' marathon session early yesterday.

French, Germans Reach Agreement But Clash Weakens EEC Relations

BRUSSELS, May 9 (Reuters).—The unity of the Common Market emerged tarnished but essentially intact today from a 20-hour overnight emergency meeting that brought the community to the brink of a major upheaval before giving West Germany approval to float the mark for a limited time.

The joint decision to let EEC currencies float under pressure from a huge dollar inflow appears, however, to have shaken some of the cornerstones of the community.

The Belgian cabinet was the first to follow up the community's decision at a special session. But, despite widespread expectations, it decided against floating the Belgian franc in line with the expected moves of West Germany and Holland.

The Belgians, who have a two-tier exchange market, chose instead to channel any excessive capital inflows away from the official market to the free market, where the franc is allowed to float according to the laws of supply and demand. Now Belgium is to make more use of this floating instrument.

French Hostility

The community's compromise decision, which represented something of a victory for West Germany in the face of French hostility to a float, is likely to set back the community's moves toward an economic and monetary union.

This scheme, agreed by the Six earlier this year after Franco-German differences were patched up at a summit meeting between the two countries in Paris, has been hailed as the most significant advance in the field of European integration since the Treaty of Rome itself.

The Six were due to embark on a first substantive step on June 15 by reducing the margins of their currencies' fluctuations against each other from the present 1.5 percent on either side of parity to 1.2 percent. The process was intended to lead to permanently fixed parities within ten years and possibly to a single EEC currency.

Any significant floating by West Germany would make narrower margins within the EEC impossible and it seems clear that the June 15 date will have to be abandoned. This will represent a severe blow to the credibility of the Six's move toward monetary integration.

French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told a press conference after the meeting that the "parenthesis" of floating would have to be closed before the progression to economic and monetary union could be resumed.

Reason for Reluctance

This was the reason why France had been "very reluctant" about floating, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

A concerted float by all EEC currencies—the solution to the currency crisis first advanced by West Germany—would have preserved the narrower bands scheme. So would a limited independent float by the Germans with lesser ones by their partners, as was under consideration by EEC experts at one stage last night.

But all these proposals collapsed in the face of French opposition to any widening of the French franc's margins. France's view, diametrically opposed to that of the Germans, was that the solution to the currency crisis lay in defensive measures such as exchange controls and other technical brakes on speculation.

Agricultural Policy

The other likely casualty of the Six's compromise is the EEC's common agricultural policy—ironically the one truly integrated sector in the community.

Again, small fluctuations upward or downward by the mark or the guilder would not make

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Heath-Pompidou Summit Set For May 20 to Discuss EEC

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 9 (IHT).—President Georges Pompidou and British Prime Minister Edward Heath will meet here May 20 for a two-day summit that may well decide the outcome of British negotiations to join the Common Market.

The sudden announcement was made jointly yesterday in London and Paris. Though a Heath-Pompidou meeting had been widely predicted for sometime this summer, the French had been constantly denying the need for it, especially if this week's important talks with the British in Brussels went well.

The sudden switch in the French position was not officially explained. So sudden was it, however, that Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann learned of it only on his return from Moscow Friday.

The dates chosen, May 20 and 21, had originally been set aside for Mr. Schumann's visit to London to see Mr. Heath, a visit now cancelled. It appears that British *Ambassador Christopher Soames*, who was in London last weekend, returned to Paris urgently pressing for this summit. Mr. Soames called at the Elysée Palace during the week.

There was reason to believe today that the French switch was partly due to the current financial crisis, which had drawn attention away from the negotiations with Britain. Moreover, it is likely that the French, who were sincerely distressed by some unilateral moves of the West Germans

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Germans Adopt Money Controls

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, May 9 (NYT).—The West German government loosened the reins on the deutsche mark today but introduced a series of tough new monetary controls, some of them secret, to stop the inflationary flow of speculators' dollars into the country. "We know that the Federal Republic cannot be a lone island of stability," Chancellor Willy Brandt said this evening when he emerged from the cabinet meeting at which a whole panoply of reforms and monetary controls was formally approved.

He spoke of a "European solution," as did other ministers after the meeting, suggesting that the Germans had gone as far as they could toward accommodating the wishes of other member countries in the Common Market, expressed at an emergency meeting of ministers in Brussels that lasted through the night and ended early today.

A settled and smooth-functioning European policy is of great consequence to West Germany. Of more immediate consequence to a West German politician is anything that smacks of inflation. After two devastating ones in the memory of many Germans, the voters are wary of the slightest menacing sign.

"Let there be no doubt about it," Mr. Brandt said. "Within the possibilities open to us, we will do everything to achieve more stability."

The cost of living has risen by more than 5 percent in West Germany in the past year. The figure might not seem excessive in some countries with expanding economies, but to Germans it seems excessive. The government had promised to keep the figure under 3 percent. For rents and some other things the ordinary person feels very quickly, the rise has been much steeper.

The immediate outlook last week was much worse. Loose political talk about putting a higher trading value on the buoyant deutsche mark had caused $2 billion to flow into West Germany at the beginning of last week, to be converted into marks in the expectation of turning a quick profit on the revaluation.

With $40 billion or more waiting for clearer signs of the trend, the specter of more serious inflation was raised and the Bundesbank suspended its dollar transactions.

"We are aware of our responsibilities as Europeans," Mr. Brandt said. "But unbounded price rises

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

AP.

Swiss Finance Minister Nello Celio announcing revaluation yesterday.

5 Nations' Moves Devalue Dollar

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BONN, May 9 (NYT).—The West German government decided today to float the mark in an emergency action that led to currency decisions in four other countries—Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria.

The Swiss franc and the Austrian schilling were revalued upward. The Netherlands followed Germany in detaching the guilder from its internationally agreed fixed bands of fluctuation against the dollar.

Belgium, a Benelux partner of the Netherlands and a Common Market partner of both Germany and the Netherlands, acted through technical means that were somewhat different. But the Brussels authorities' objective was the same.

[The Associated Press reported from Brussels tonight that Belgium might decide to float the Belgian franc after all, following West Germany and Holland, according to banking sources there.

[The Belgian government announced this morning that it would not float the official foreign exchange market but would switch all capital inflows to the free exchange market.

[But it omitted to say that the floor for dollar support on the free market was abolished. All that official sources added was that another special cabinet meeting would be held at 7 p.m. tomorrow. The exchange market will not reopen before Tuesday.

[The Belgians may change their minds following reported protests from the Netherlands, which floated the guilder today.]

In all five countries the aim was to use upward currency movements to shovel out excess dollars that were aggravating the problems of fighting inflation.

The commercial banks in the five countries turned the dollars *over to their central banks for* local currency. This had the effect of increasing the money supply.

Affected by Trade

The four smaller countries were influenced by the Bonn decision because of close trading ties.

The dollar influx had built up to such proportions that last Wednesday the five stopped buying dollars in the exchange markets. This left the currencies to find a higher natural level as the result of market forces.

West Germany alone took in more than $2 billion on Monday and Tuesday and the first hour of exchange-market trading Wednesday when the central bank *finally suspended* dollar dealings.

The suspension precipitated the most severe monetary crisis since World War II. The excess of dollars in the world had called into question the dollar's value.

The revaluations upward by Switzerland—7 percent—and Austria—5.05 percent—amount to a devaluation of the dollar against those currencies.

The immediate effect of floating by Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium is also to devalue the dollar. The amount will depend on what happens in the exchange markets.

In effect, the currencies have been floating since last Wednesday. They were trading up to 3

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Little Effect on U.S. Economy; Some on Americans in Europe

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—West Germany's decision to float the mark, and the other upward revaluations of European currencies today, will have no harmful effect on the American economy, and will go unnoticed by most citizens except those traveling abroad.

The American citizens most affected may be U.S. soldiers on duty in Germany, who will find that their pay in dollars will have shrunk by the same amount that the mark eventually increases in value.

Overall, the American competitive position in world trade will be improved: for example, unless Volkswagen cuts the actual selling price of its cars, a *VW delivered* here will cost more. That would give a new edge to Detroit's small cars, as well as to Japanese Toyotas and Datsuns.

If the mark should eventually settle at a level 5 percent higher than the old fixed rate, then $2,310 would be needed to buy German products which formerly sold at $2,200. Conceivably, the VW company might think a $110 boost would cut too heavily into sales, and would try therefore to absorb some of the higher price.

Little Official Reaction

Official reaction was slow in coming. The executive directors of the International Monetary Fund scheduled a meeting for tonight, presumably to ratify, as an exception to its rules, the temporary German float. It need not deal with the 7 percent Swiss revaluation, because Switzerland is not a member of the IMF.

The Swiss revaluation, it is assumed here, is intended to "catch up" with the 8.5 percent German revaluation in 1969. At that time, *due to a technicality in the Swiss* law—since revised—that government could not revalue its currency.

High Treasury officials were in *their offices this afternoon, and* for a while it was expected that a statement would be issued tonight, but this was later ruled out.

"If the U.S. has any sense," said one private expert, "it should be pleased at the way things have worked out."

Why, then, the anxiety of recent days, and the repeated suggestion of U.S. officials that there was no basic reason for a change in the existing system of currency relationships?

Primarily, it is a matter of pride. The fact that five major countries in Europe last week refused to support the dollar was a striking display of lack of long-run confidence in the dollar.

It suggests to some that if the United States does not take steps to reduce its hefty balance of payments deficit, there will be other and stronger reactions against the dollar. These could involve new barriers to the movement of capital and goods, and eventually a shrinkage of trade on which world prosperity depends.

But, for the moment, the system has been patched up in a logical way, although the solution will cause competitive

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Sisco Confers With Sadat for Four Hours

...lies to U.S. ...Today With His Report

...aymond H. Anderson ...RO, May 9 (NYT).—Assis- ...secretary of State Joseph ...conferred for four hours ... with President Anwar ...on the results of Secretary ...ate William P. Rogers's ...s with Israeli leaders in ...deavor to work out an ...ent for reopening the Suez ...

...sually tight secrecy sur- ...d today's talks, held in ...dat's home beside the Nile ... Photographers were not ...d to take pictures, either ... or after the crucial talks. ... Sisco declined to issue a ...ent on the discussions, ...from saying that he would ... to Mr. Rogers on his "very ... conversations in Cairo." ...ially, the Egyptians also ...d to comment on Mr. Sisco's ...ks with Mr. Sadat and his ... on Israeli attitudes toward ... Sadat's proposal for an ... pullback to permit a re- ...s of the Suez Canal. Pri- ..., however, they said that

...tinued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Associated Press.

PRESIDENTIAL GIFT—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco (right) delivers a present from President Nixon to Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad yesterday. Mr. Sisco called on Mr. Riad in a follow-up to the talks held by Secretary Rogers.

Bombing Wave Hits Belfast; Woman, 73, Burned to Death

BELFAST, May 9 (UPI).—Extremists struck with a gelignite bomb and firebombs last night, killing the mother of a militant Protestant leader and setting off *fires in Belfast department stores* and shops.

Isabella McKeague, 73, died when flames engulfed her Belfast apartment after a gelignite bomb was thrown at a shop below shortly before midnight yesterday.

Mrs. McKeague shared the apartment with her son John, leader of the Shankill Defense Committee, an organization established by militant Protestants to defend their neighborhoods against Roman Catholic attacks.

Two men who attempted to rescue Mrs. McKeague suffered burns. Her son was not at home at the time.

Police said 28 firebombs were found in Belfast department stores and a supermarket during the night.

Some of the bombs exploded, *but there were no injuries and* damage was slight.

Firebombs also ignited in a stationery store and a baby goods shop but caused little damage.

Police said a man with shotgun wounds in the head was found before dawn in the Belfast shopping district and taken to a hospital in serious condition.

Extremists blew up a temporary bridge on the road between the villages of Lisburn and Nutt's Corner in County Antrim during the night.

[Three reservist soldiers were wounded early yesterday when two explosions ripped through their Land Rover on the Northern Ireland border with the Irish *Republic on the track between* Londonderry and Donegal counties, the Associated Press reported.

[Three other men of the Ulster *Defense Regiment* escaped unhurt. Only one of the injured soldiers was hospitalized. The British Army said the road appeared to have been mined.]

22 Persons in 3 Cities

Russian Trials of Jews May Be Resuming Soon

MOSCOW, May 9 (UPI).—A series of at least three trials in three cities of Jews accused of waging Zionist and anti-Soviet propaganda will be held beginning this week, Jewish sources said today.

Neither the dates nor the names of defendants and circumstances of the arrests and trials could be officially ascertained since the Soviet authorities are pursuing a policy of minimum publicity for such cases.

According to Jewish sources, the first trial will be held in Leningrad Tuesday or Wednesday, the second in Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia, May 19, and the third one in Riga, the Latvian capital, May 25.

All the trials in the three cities had been scheduled for earlier dates and postponed. There is no certainty that they will not be delayed once more.

Nor is there confirmation of an earlier report that another group of Jews have already been on trial in Riga since last Sunday.

The cases stem from the arrest in Leningrad June 15 of 12 Jews and non-Jewish Zionists tried for attemping to hijack an aircraft, force it to fly to Stockholm and then proceed to Israel.

Eleven, all civilians, were sentenced in December and are now serving terms of up to 15 years. The initial death sencences of two of the accused were later commuted to 15 years, the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law.

The 12th, a military officer, was sentenced to ten years by court-martial.

Coincidentally with and following the Leningrad hijack attempt, 39 persons, most of them Jews, were arrested.

At Least 22 Jews

Nine Jews will be involved in the new Leningrad trial, another nine at Kishinev, and at least four at Riga, Jewish sources said.

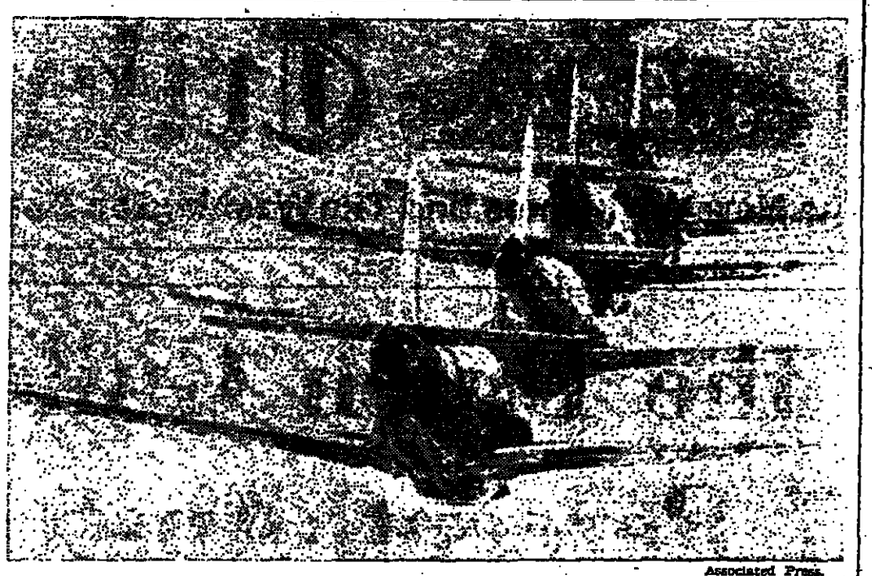
Although those arrested were rounded up in connection with the Leningrad case of June 15, Jewish sources expressed the opinion that they will not be tried for complicity in the hijacking attempt but solely for waging Zionist and anti-Soviet propaganda.

Zionism has been outlawed here since the early days after the Russian revolution. Many Russian Zionist leaders were arrested in the 1920s. Others emigrated and some of them are now prominent citizens of Israel.

The nine Leningrad Jews are Vladimir Mogilever, David Chernogoltz, Lev Yagman, Lasal Kaminsky, Hillet Butman, Shlomo Drezner, Lev Kornblit, Viktor B. Boguslavsky and Anatoly Goldfeld.

They are reported to be indicted for "agitation or propaganda carried on for the purpose of subverting or weakening Soviet authority."

The penalty is six months to seven years deprivation of freedom which, at the court's discretion, may be followed by subsequent banishment to remote areas of the Soviet Union for two to five years.



Associated Press.

PRECISION FLYING—The Poachers aerobatic team from the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell, Lincolnshire, make a pretty picture during a recent session.

Heath, Pompidou to Meet May 20

(Continued from Page 1)

last week, felt a more pressing desire to sound out the British on their overall intentions once inside the community.

One French source, commenting on the German monetary moves last week, said: "The myth of Europe was exposed once more. If Europe really existed, the Germans would have contacted us. We learned what they were doing the next day."

The moves taken early today in Brussels further exasperated the French. One effect of floating will be to throw the common agriculture policy—which for the French is the cornerstone of the community—into great confusion. It is likely that when the Germans brought up floating as a solution, Mr. Pompidou began feeling a stronger need to find out where Mr. Heath stood on such issues.

Until yesterday's announcement, French sources had downgraded the need for a summit on the grounds that the two leaders couldn't very well get together to discuss "butter and sugar prices." The reference was to New Zealand butter and Caribbean sugar, two outstanding items still to be negotiated.

It seems clear now that the butter and sugar will be left for the men in Brussels, and the Paris meeting will be much broader, as the two leaders sound out each other on their ideas for Europe.

The British, unlike the French, had been openly pushing for a Franco-British meeting, for some time. Mr. Heath has had two recent meetings with German Chancellor Willy Brandt and will meet Italian Premier Emilio Colombo next month.

It is the French, however, who hold the key to British entry. With British fears arising that all the problems to entry might not be worked out in Brussels next week and in next month's final session, a meeting with Mr. Pompidou became mandatory for them, especially if Mr. Heath was to meet the deadlines he has set for himself.

The British have said all along they expected the negotiations to be over by summer so Mr. Heath could present the general outline of terms to Parliament by the end of July. Beyond that, it was reasoned, parliamentary hostility, already strong, would grow unbearable. There is also the need to persuade the public. A poll just last week showed only one in five Britons favorable to the market and pronounced Frenchmen and Italians "dishonest, dirty and too interested in sex."

The French, however, have never indicated the same urgency, and even told the British they were wasting time by making an opening financial offer of only 3 percent. Nevertheless, the French worked on a compromise plan which will be discussed at this week's Brussels meeting in hopes of agreeing on the British contribution.

Whatever progress or lack of it in Brussels, Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Heath will make the final decision. For the British that summit could determine the whole future course of British policy.

For the French, as explained by one key official, it is a matter of sounding out Britain's "good faith." Or, in Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas's recent words, if Britain wants a "European Europe."

Say He Was Free to Choose

French See 'Slander' in Report On Repatriation of Chinese

PARIS, May 9 (Reuters).—The French Foreign Ministry today described as slanderous a newspaper report which accused France of violating its tradition as a haven for political refugees by returning a Chinese official to Red China.

The official, Chang Shi-jung, 31, left yesterday for home after an incident at Orly Airport nine days ago when police clashed with Chinese diplomats who tried to bundle him semi-conscious on to a plane.

The weekend editions of the International Herald Tribune said Mr. Chang was sent home after being told he was not welcome in France. The Tribune said France preferred sending Mr. Chang back to China rather than jeopardize relations between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry said in a communiqué that a foreign daily newspaper published in Paris had cast doubt upon the veracity of information given to the press about Mr. Chang.

"Such slanderous comments cannot affect the continual attitude of France, which is, and will remain, the nation of the rights of man," the communiqué said. It added:

"The Chinese national had all possible freedom to take his decision to contact his embassy and return to his country."

Mr. Chang had been on his way from Algiers to Shanghai when he was halted at Orly by French police who said he was drugged and being taken home forcibly.

The blue-overalled Chinese diplomats accompanying him twice tried to storm the airport police station to retrieve Mr. Chang, and three were held for a short time by police.

Mr. Chang was placed in a hospital and Interior Ministry officials said he could stay in France if he wished.

Newsweek's Version

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP).—The truth behind the case of the Communist Chinese defector who sought asylum in France and then asked to go home "is worse than what had first looked like a kidnapping attempt by Peking," Newsweek said today.

The weekly newsmagazine, in its "Periscope" section, said:

"French police stopped the man, who had been heavily drugged, from boarding a Shanghai-bound plane. Then, in a Paris hospital, relays of Chinese-speaking French cops told him he was not wanted in France and should leave. This was done after the Chinese told President Georges Pompidou that if the man stayed, Paris-Peking relations were dead. Mr. Pompidou believed them."

Paris, Bonn Compromise, But Clash Weakens EEC Ties

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much difference here. But any major divergence between EEC currencies would require a system of internal levies and rebates that would negate the principle of free circulation of farm goods.

Nevertheless, France at one stage seems to have accepted that West Germany would go ahead with floating the mark, with the community's blessing or without it, and decided that the former was the lesser of two evils.

Nevertheless, this acceptance—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing referred to a "realistic judgment" that in view of the monetary situation in some countries special cases should be allowed—was probably facilitated by a sizeable West German compromise.

The German delegation, led by Economics Minister Karl Schiller, had throughout insisted that Germany should be able to take unilateral national measures to compensate its farmers for any loss from an upward float. But Chancellor Willy Brandt authorized a concession. EEC farm ministers will be meeting here on Tuesday to decide on community measures in the agriculture sector.

British Entry

The major unknown factor is what effect last night's decision will have on negotiations for British entry into the Common Market.

Asked about this, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that he thought they should have no direct effect on the entry talks.

But some officials wondered whether the tensions generated between France and West Germany at the talks would be carried over, making it more difficult for the Six to reach a joint negotiating position among themselves.

In the early hours of the morning, when agreement seemed very far away, one delegate also asked: "How can we seriously ask Britain to contribute to a chaotic farm policy?"

And referring to another major issue raised by France in the negotiations, he added, "How, after tonight's performance with our own currencies, can anyone have the nerve to raise problems over sterling?"

Russian Criticizes U.S. Plan For Unmanned 'Tour' in Space

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 9 (NYT).—A Soviet space scientist questions whether the "grand tour" missions of American unmanned spacecraft planned for the late 1970s are the most effective way of exploring the distant outer planets of the solar system.

Timur M. Eneyev, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, suggested that four missions covering two planets each might provide greater likelihood of success than the two missions to three planets each now contemplated.

In the first detailed Soviet analysis of the "grand tour" plans, endorsed by President Nixon in March, 1970, the scientist said that the exploration of the outer planets was also under study in the Soviet Union, with a number of alternatives under investigation.

He indicated that Soviet scientists tended to favor the more "exotic" approach of delivering automatic space stations to the outer planets and suspending them by means of balloons in the atmosphere of these planets.

No Parallel Effort

Mr. Eneyev, who at 47 years old is one of the younger leading scientists in the Soviet space program, did not propose that the Soviet Union be permitted to participate in the U.S. program. Nor did he indicate that a parallel effort was contemplated by the Russians.

Last month the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced that a team of 108 scientists from the United States and six foreign countries had been chosen to plan the scientific aspects of the missions to outer planets. The foreign scientists represent Canada, Denmark, West Germany, France, Sweden and Britain.

The "grand tour" concept is based on the theory that a spacecraft swinging by one of the giant outer planets would be given an assist by its powerful field of gravitation, enabling the craft to reduce the time needed to reach the next big planet.

In an effort to take advantage of as many planetary assists as possible, U.S. specialists conceived originally of a single grand tour covering Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Such a flight would have required an unusual alignment of the planets that occurs only once every 180 years. The next opportunity would be in the period 1975-81.

Time Limitations

The single grand tour was broken down subsequently into two missions, one in 1977-78 to Jupiter, Saturn and Pluto, and the other in 1978-80 to Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune.

Mr. Eneyev, writing in Vestnik, the principal publication of the Academy of Sciences, said that the time limitations imposed on such combined missions would be greatly reduced if missions were planned to only two of the outer planets at a time.

He said, for example, that if trajectories were planned with an assist from a Jupiter swingby, a Jupiter-Saturn flight could be effected once every 20 years, Jupiter-Uranus every 14 years, and Jupiter-Neptune or Jupiter-Pluto every 12.5 years.

The Soviet scientist expressed preference for such a program even though it would require four instead of two vehicles.

Alluding apparently to Soviet investigations, he said that the floating technique, "for all its exotic aspects and difficulties of realization, is probably the most promising because it would yield far more data about the nature of the giant planets than could be obtained from fly-by trajectories."

However, he qualified his remarks by saying that the problems involved in realizing this project did not make it likely in the "next few years."

Mr. Eneyev's article, titled "Flights to the Giant Planets of the Solar System," appeared in the journal's April issue.

Russia Finds New 'Defects' In Concorde

MOSCOW, May 9 (AP).—Tass criticized the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde yesterday as a trouble-plagued aircraft that has been found to have a series of "defects."

The sharply worded Tass report from London brought out into the open for the first time a Russian effort to damage the Concorde's reputation while promoting the Soviet SST, the Tu-144.

The two planes already are in stiff competition for orders from Western airlines. The Soviet version is expected to be ready for export before the Concorde.

002 Turned Back

Tass seized on the British pilot's decision to turn back to Toulouse Friday night with the Concorde 002 as proof that a new "defect" was discovered in the British plane. The British said test pilot Brian Trubshaw decided to "play safe" and turn back after takeoff because a warning light indicated a malfunction in the undercarriage main door.

"This is not the first time defects have been discovered in the Concorde," Tass said. "In Britain there is growing anxiety for the future of the aircraft due to the steep increase in the cost of its development and the uncertain prospects about finding a market for it."

The Soviet Tu-144 also apparently has had its troubles but the Soviet news media have reported only the good side of its test program.

The Tass item cited reports in the British press as saying all the "publicity hullabaloo around the Anglo-French aircraft" will be "nullified" by the fact that the Russian plane will be offered for sale first anyway.

Interview of Tupolev

In a separate story, the designer of the Soviet plane declined to say flatly in an interview that the Tu-144 will beat the Concorde into regular service.

"A new plane must fly several million kilometers before it is ready for the passenger ramp," Andrei Tupolev told a correspondent for Pravda, the Communist party organ.

"Many phases in the testing and perfecting of the Tu-144 are already finished. Our work is going strictly according to schedule... Life shows that haste leads to nothing good. A test flight is one thing, but regular service is another."

Russia Puts 8 Cosmos Satellites Into Earth Orbit

MOSCOW, May 9 (Reuters).—Russia yesterday announced that it had launched eight unmanned satellites into earth orbit Friday aboard a single carrier rocket.

The launching was almost an exact duplication of the first eight-satellite shot in April of 1970. The Soviet news agency Tass said the cluster of Cosmos satellites was circling earth every 115 minutes with orbits between 1,408 and 1,530 kilometers (875 and 951 miles) up at an angle of 74.5 degrees.

As in most Soviet reports on the Cosmos program, the mission was described simply as continuing space research. Devices installed in the satellites were working normally. The program, in its tenth year, is known to have military as well as scientific research objectives.

Experts here point out that the latest additions to Russia's earth satellites—Nos. 411 to 418 in the Cosmos program—were orbiting nearly 1,200 kilometers higher than Salyut and appeared to have no relevance to a possible rendezvous mission with the station.

Cannes Strike Ends

CANNES, France, May 9 (AP).—More than 1,000 hotel employees went back to work in Cannes's four biggest luxury hotels yesterday, following a week-long strike which had threatened the international film festival opening Wednesday.

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Two Buddhists Burn Selves

Vietnam Ferry Hits Mine, 36 Di

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, May 9 (NYT).—The 24-hour allied truce in honor of Buddha's 2,515th birthday ended at noon here today with the South Vietnamese and Americans charging the enemy with a total of 51 cease-fire violations, including the mining of a ferryboat that took the lives of 36 South Vietnamese civilians.

The Communists' unilaterally declared 48-hour truce is not due to expire until 7 a.m. tomorrow, Saigon time.

The total of truce violations reported by the allies declined this year from last year's cease-fire in celebration of the Buddhist holiday. In 1970, 154 enemy violations were charged. However, the Communists did not join the allies in declaring the truce last year.

The total casualties from this year's truce period was put by the allied commands at 43 civilians killed and 16 wounded, 11 South Vietnamese soldiers killed and seven wounded, 19 enemy killed, two Americans killed and six GIs wounded.

The ferryboat mining took place early this morning in Quang Tri province, about three miles northeast of Dong Ha in the country's northernmost province, when the craft struck a floating mine. So far, a government spokesman said, the bodies of 20 of the 36 victims have been found. Five other civilians were wounded in the blast, which destroyed the boat.

Of the 19 "enemy-initiated actions" directed against U.S. troops, five were considered by the U.S. Command to be "significant" in that they caused casualties.

In one such incident, Communist troops fired on an American helicopter flying a reconnaissance mission five miles northwest of Quang Tri City. Two of the crewmen were injured in the shooting.

The helicopter incident points out the difficulty of determining which side is guilty of violating the truce. The allies have, as always, hedged their truce declarations by reserving the right to engage in "dynamic security operations," that is, to patrol extensively by air and on foot, looking for the enemy. However, the allies consider similar patrolling and reconnaissance by the enemy to be a violation of the truce.

Similarly, the South Vietnamese command accused the Communists of violating the truce when enemy forces fired on a government "road-clearing" patrol this morning, about 12 miles northwest of Saigon.

The patrol, according to a government army spokesman, was not a violation of the truce because it was "a routine patrol which is designed to clear a segment of the road" and was not, he said, "an offensive operation."

In a related development, a U.S. jet fired rockets at a Communist anti-aircraft battery 24 miles inside North Vietnam yesterday evening. The enemy gun site had begun to track the American plane with its radar when the jet attacked. No results of the American rocketing were known by the U.S. Command, an American military communiqué stated. The incident was the 36th time this year that American jets have bombed anti-aircraft batteries inside North Vietnam.

2 Buddhist Immolations

HUE, May 9 (UPI).—A 17-year-old Buddhist nun and a 24-year-old monk burned themselves to death in separate incidents in South Vietnam's northern region today.

Police said the immolations were both apparently demonstrations against the war, the first such acts in South Vietnam in almost four years.

Nguyen Thi Co doused herself in gasoline inside the pagoda in the tiny village of Cam Lo, eight miles south of the Demilitarized Zone, then set herself aflame, police said.

There were no witnesses to her death and police said she left four letters, one to her parents. Police would not release details of the letters.

A 24-year-old Buddhist bonze burned himself to deat Buddha's birthday peace stration in this old imper tal, police reported.

Before Crowd of 5

The immolation by Thi The occurred before a sm of about 500 persons in the Lycee Dong Khanh across the Perfume Riv Hué's old imperial citad

Police withheld details immolation until late t fear it would touch o peace demonstrations in

The immolation follo annual Buddha's birthda sion. About 50,000 person ed in the two-mile pr police said.

Anti-War Officer Fraterni With GIs, Resists Dismissa

By Craig R. Whitney

LONG BINH, South Vietnam, May 9 (NYT).—Second Lt. Rory J. Sutton of Algonac, Mich., does not look or act like an Army officer. His hair hangs too far over his eyes, he does not associate with his fellow officers, most of his friends are enlisted men, and he is an outspoken opponent of the war.

Recently his superiors moved to "eliminate" him from the Army because of conduct not becoming an officer. His elimination would result in either an honorable discharge, or a discharge under "other than honorable conditions," which is prejudicial.

The procedure is an established one, but is seldom used. Lt. Sutton's predicament is unusual. It appears to be a result of his way of dealing with a problem common to all young junior officers in Vietnam today: how to come to grips with rebellious enlisted men of ages and backgrounds like his own, and get them to do menial, boring jobs in an Army most of them do not want to be in.

Lt. Sutton tred to get the jobs done by getting close to his men, and living with them, rather than by being formal and distant, as military tradition prescribes.

"Since the time that Lt. Sutton has been with me, his efficiency and his work as an officer have been excellent," his commander, Lt. Col. George R. Davis, said in the presence of the 22-year-old lieutnant during an interview last week. "He's one of the best officers I have. In his job, however, his conduit and appearance have been other than that expected of an officer[illegible]

"He says in rebuttal that his constitutional guarantees allow him to behave as he pleases—and I agree," the colonel observed.

"But the Constitution of the United States does not guarantee anyone being an officer in the United States Army," he said.

Lt. Sutton was drafted in February, 1969. He went to officer candidate school after his infantry training and was commissioned in January, 1970.

"In ROTC and OCS," Lt. Sutton said in a separate interview, "you have it drilled into you that officers are an elite, that people are supposed down and scrape before nonsense, and when I go here with my shirt off sandbags on a truck in ordering someone else t it opens a crack in the

Rapport Helps

He says that his rapp the young enlisted men, him "Rory" instead of " enabled him to counsel drug problems and to tension between them a cers. His superiors say leadership and undermin pline.

Lt. Sutton came to last Aug. 12, and was to the 160th Signal Gr Long Binh, near Saigon. ing to the Army documen ing for his elimination after his arrival he w covered during a unit ins inspection sleeping in listed barracks after th of curfew." Soon afte said, he refused to obey by his commanding off not wear beads "in such ner as to have them while in uniform."

His superiors moved uary to have him eli from the Army. But t February, he was transf the Southeast Asia Signal under Col. Davis—"for tation," he said.

Last month, he and s listed friends published a graphed notice soliciting for the Vietnam Veteran war demonstrations in W ton, and he wore a blac band to show his suppor Davis ordered him to re The lieutenant refused to

Received $400 Fine

For his disobedience h punished under Article 15 Uniform Code of Militar tice, and fined $400.

"He has been balancing row line, and the Arti overbalanced it," Col. Dav "My recommendation wa he be eliminated from t vice with an honorable dis only because he is just officer."

Col. Davis said that th Signal Group commande James Jones, approved t posal but recommended charge under other than able conditions.

"The lieutnant hasn't a damn thing dishonorabl Davis said.

The recommendation pending.

Lt. Sutton says: "I'm that bad. I want to go school under the GI Bil only got five months left Army, and I don't want a dishonorable discharg viously, I don't want to be Army, but I made the to come in, rather than the draft and go to Ja worse than I ever dream I don't want to leave thi

Sisco Confers for 4 Hours With Egyptian President

(Continued from Page 1)

no changes had resulted from Mr. Rogers's Middle East peace mission.

Mr. Sisco arrived in Cairo late last night from Israel via Rome. Earlier yesterday, Mr. Rogers said shortly before leaving Israel that there had been "a narrowing of the gap" between Egyptian and Israeli terms on the pullback proposal.

Whatever it is that Mr. Sisco has to report to Mr. Rogers on his talks with Mr. Sadat, it is urgent enough for the assistant secretary to have booked a flight from Cairo at 3:50 a.m. tomorrow morning despite little rest last night and a hard day of discussions.

Mr. Sisco met Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad for preliminary talks before going to the president's home. Donald C. Bergus, the chief U.S. diplomat in Cairo, and Alfred L. Atherton, deputy assistant secretary of state, also took part in the discussions.

Major Demand

Mr. Sadat's major demand for implementation of the Suez Canal proposal, reiterated to Mr. Rogers last Thursday, is that an Israeli pullback must be tied to a commitment for ultimate total withdrawal from the occupied Sinai Peninsula. Beyond that, Mr. Sadat insists that any agreement must recognize Egyptian rights to send troops to evacuated territory on the eastern shore of the canal and that a reinstated cease-fire must be for a fixed period, not indefinite, as Israel, with U.S. support, has urged.

Whatever expectation Egyptians had about Mr. Rogers's mission, they were based mainly on hopes that Washington was ready to apply pressure on Israel to accede to Cairo's terms.

Editorials in all Cairo papers today expressed anger over assurances to Israel by Mr. Rogers during his two-day visit that the United States would continue to support the country economically, militarily and politically.

Rogers Ends Mideast Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting said: "The prime minister and the foreign minister reported on their discussions with the U.S. secretary of state."

Israel's largest circulation newspaper, Ma'ariv, came out during the cabinet meeting with a report that the government had agreed to soften its position on reopening the Suez Canal under an interim agreement with Egypt.

According to Ma'ariv, Mr. Rogers told Premier Golda Meir and her aides that President Anwar Sadat had said that Soviet troops and experts in Egypt were a hardship because they were paid by Egypt in foreign currency.

Egyptian Planes

TEL AVIV, May 9 (AP).—Israeli anti-aircraft batteries fired at a pair of Egyptian planes which flew over Israeli positions at the Suez Canal today, the military command announced.

A spokesman said fire was directed at Soviet-built Sukhoi-7 fighter-bombers during a flight over the northern end of the Suez Canal. The Israelis did not say if either of the aircraft was hit.

It was the second time Israeli gunners were reported to have fired on Egyptian planes on an overflight during the nine-month truce.

Egypt Restricts Internal Flights

CAIRO, May 9 (AP).—Egyptian Minister of Civil Aviation Ahmed Nuh has forbidden foreigners from using internal Egyptian flights.

The ban, published yesterday in the newspaper Al Ahram, goes into effect immediately. No reason was given.

Internal flights link Cairo with Alexandria, upper Egypt and the Siwa oasis in the western desert.

South Africa Censorship

JOHANNESBURG, May 9 (UPI).—The May 10 issue of Newsweek magazine has gone on sale in South Africa after the government partially censored it. Heavy black ink was used to black out two inches of copy in an article by Peter R. Webb dealing with the "black mood" in South Africa.

Bonn Envoy in Israel

TEL AVIV, May 9 (AP).—Jesco von Puttkamer, former editor of the Social Democratic party weekly Vorwaerts, arrived today to take up his new post as West Germany's ambassador to Israel. Mr. Puttkamer, 52, replaced Karl-Herman Knoblke, who is to become Bonn's ambassador to Brazil.

1,000 Bottles Dun

LONDON, May 9 (UPI) members of "The Friends Earth," an environment-pr group, dumped 1,000 Sc bottles outside Schweppes in London today in protest the company's use of non able bottles.

WEATHE

	O	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Sun
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Sho
ANKARA	16	61	Par
ATHENS	22	72	Par
BEIRUT	25	77	Sun
BELGRADE	17	63	Clot
BERLIN	22	72	Sun
BRUSSELS	14	57	Sho
BUDAPEST	20	68	Par
CAIRO	30	86	Sun
CASABLANCA	19	66	Clot
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Par
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Par
DUBLIN	15	59	Ver
EDINBURGH	14	57	Ver
FLORENCE	27	81	Sun
FRANKFURT	25	77	Clot
GENEVA	23	73	Sun
HELSINKI	17	63	Par
ISTANBUL	17	63	Par
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Par
LISBON	18	64	Sun
LONDON	17	63	Ver
MADRID	20	68	Clot
MILAN	23	73	Sun
MONTREAL	14	57	Sun
MOSCOW	17	63	Sun
MUNICH	20	68	Sun
NEW YORK	12	54	Clot
NICE	24	75	Clo
OSLO	17	63	Clot
PARIS	20	68	Par
PRAGUE	20	68	Sun
ROME	27	81	Sun
SOFIA	15	59	Clot
STOCKHOLM	20	68	Par
TEL AVIV	25	77	Sun
TUNIS	22	72	Clo
VENICE	21	70	Sun
VIENNA	20	68	Par
WARSAW	22	72	Par
WASHINGTON	19	66	Sun
ZURICH	23	73	Par

(U.S., Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200

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ıge of Pace

6,000-20,000 Urge Victory In Washington Pro-War Rally

By John Herbers

HINGTON, May 9 (NYT). ral thousand persons, in- such varied groups as York construction workers ndamentalist Bible classes ppalachia, demonstrated ully here yesterday in be-

Y. Jails Five r Trying to rn a Bank

V YORK, May 9 (AP)— anti-war protesters were ced to prison Friday for to burn a bank—a plot ich Leslie Bacon has been ned by a grand jury in e.

e Supreme Court Justice l Birns told the five that conspiracy could not be ed as a political crime, but that it was "an affrent society."

Bacon, 19, was quoted as ing she took part early plot to burn the First Na- City Bank, on Madison ue.

authorities in Seattle said eld them she "withdrew ll plans more than a month the actual attempt."

five who were sentenced admitted plotting to fire- the Broad Street building houses President Nixon's law firm and the East Street police station, the an Consulate and a build- New York University.

Objections to Violence'

lice Birns said the planned to violence was to have a "symbol of their objec- to violence in the war in am."

leterminate sentences up ur years in prison went ichard Palmer, 40, described recruiter for the radical herman organization, Sha- Krebs, 33, and Martin s, 25.

stice Birns assessed in- rminate sentences up to three s against Claudia Conine, 22, Joyce Placha, 26.

sixth defendant who had ded guilty, Christopher nkle, 19, was ordered to ergo psychiatric examination Justice Birns put off his encing until later this month. he six were arrested before n Dec. 4 outside the First ional City branch. In their ession, police said, were gal- milk containers filled with line and benzine.

Bail Cut Refused

ATTLE, May 9 (AP).—A on by attorneys for Leslie n to reduce her $100,000 was denied for the third Friday as the federal grand before which she has been tying recessed until Wed- ay.

ss Bacon's attorneys also d Friday to quash the sub- a under which she was ght here from Washington, as a material witness in bombing of the U.S. Capitol March. U.S. District Court e George Boldt said he d consider the motion early week.

ious motions to reduce bail the 19-year-old California were denied Thursday by e Boldt and in Washington e Miss Bacon was flown to le.

The arrival of the militant right, in fewer numbers than had been expected, found the city languid and emotionally spent. The demonstrators had the core of Washington virtually to themselves.

The Rev. Carl McIntire, the rightist radio preacher who organized yesterday's march, attributed the poor turnout to the rain that had fallen all night and almost until the parade began at noon.

The tone of the demonstration was almost as anti-Nixon as were the anti-war activities. A typical banner read, "Nixon Visits Reds But Shuns Patriots."

While the march was under way, the White House announced that President Nixon met with Mayor Walter E. Washington, District Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson and three generals who helped with law enforcement activities during the last two weeks.

A White House spokesman said the President had called the men to his Oval Office "to express appreciation for the efficient work of the military and District police" during the protests. He commended them, the spokesman said, for exercising "firmness and restraint" and said that any similar protests in the future should be handled in the same way.

Courts Free Protesters

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—District of Columbia judges, confronted with the largest number of arrests in a single day in the city's history, are reversing many actions taken by police during the week's anti-war and anti-poverty demonstrations.

Superior Court Judge Charles W. Halleck has dropped charges against 200 persons arrested outside the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He ruled unconstitutional the parading-without-a-permit law under which they were arrested.

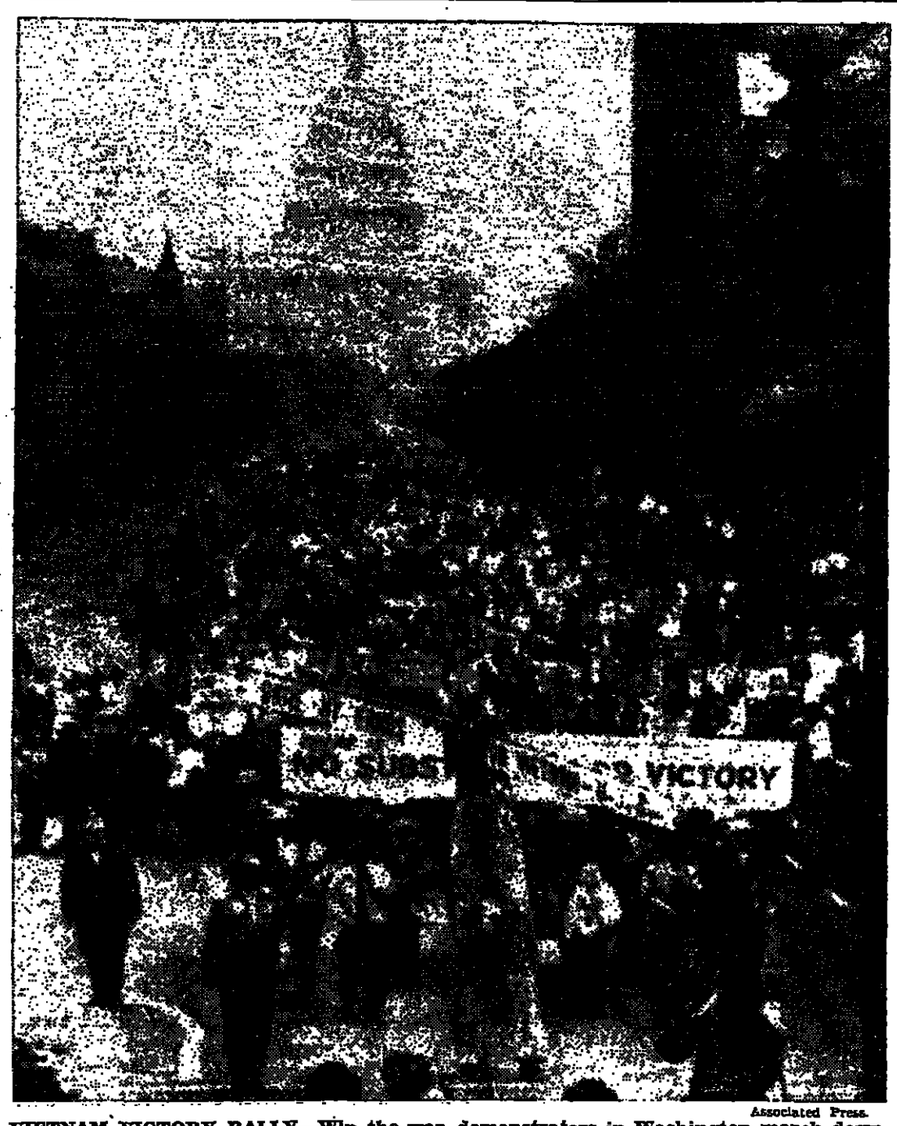
Other judges made similar moves as they contintied hearings for some of the 12,000 persons arrested during the current wave of anti-war protests that ended Thursday.

Many of those arrested last Wednesday on the Capitol steps for "unlawful entry" were freed.

Police released 346 demonstrators on bond after Judge Harold Greene ruled that their fingerprints and arrest records must be kept out of FBI files. Many said that they refused to submit to police processing for that reason.

135,000 N.Y. Abortions

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP).—Doctors in New York City performed about 135,000 abortions in the first ten months of the state's liberalized abortion law, the city's Health Services Administration said Friday.



Associated Press.

VIETNAM VICTORY RALLY—Win-the-war demonstrators in Washington march down Pennsylvania Ave. Saturday past 15th Street. In the background is the Capitol.

100,000 Walk To Vatican in UN Program

VATICAN CITY, March 9 (Reuters).—*About 100,000 persons today* filed through St. Peter's Square in one of about 650 marches throughout the world this weekend to raise money for development projects.

At midday, 40 minutes after the head of the march reached the square, the 73-year-old Pontiff appeared at a window to address the crowd and praised the positive nature of the demonstration.

He said that he admired them, especially the young, for preferring constructive and altruistic action to "negative, rebellious, decadent and egoistic protest."

The Pope said that the worldwide marches, involving more than 4 million persons in 51 countries, were the signs of a new awareness developing in the world.

FAO Directs Marches

The marches, in which it is estimated participants will have covered about 35 million miles, were being coordinated by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization from its Rome headquarters.

The idea for the marches, in which participants are financially sponsored for each mile they cover, was originally suggested by the Italian voluntary organization "Mani Tese" (Outstretched Hands).

The money, which it is hoped may reach around $9.6 million, will be distributed through FAO and its Freedom From Hunger campaign auxiliary.

1.2 Million Increase in '69-'70

U.S. Census Survey Reveals 'Poor' Rose 1st Time in Decade

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—For the first time in a decade, the number of Americans officially recorded as living in poverty has increased significantly.

The number considered to be "poor" increased by about 1.2 million between 1969 and 1970, the U.S. Census Bureau reported Friday.

That increase contrasted sharply with the trend of the last decade. In every year of the 1960s, U.S. statisticians have found the number of persons living in poverty to be decreasing.

There had been an average annual decline of 4.9 percent during the 1960s. But between 1969 and 1970 the number living in poverty actually increased by 5.1 percent.

This meant that about 13 percent of the American population —25.5 million persons—was living on income less than the officially designated level of poverty. At the beginning of the 1960s, about 22 percent were considered to be living in poverty.

Rising unemployment apparently explains most of the sudden reversal in the poverty picture.

At the start of 1969 the unemployment rate was at a low point of about 3.3 percent, but by the end of 1970 it had risen to 6.2 percent.

A government economist, seeking to put the best possible face on the report, observed that the number now considered to live in poverty is far smaller than that reached during comparable periods of unemployment in the past.

He said that, with the unemployment rate at about 4.9 percent in the mid-1960s, the number living in poverty was about 35 million. Last year, with the unemployment rate averaging about 4.9 percent, the number living in poverty was only about 25 million, he said.

He said that the report also illustrated the fact that the upward trend of unemployment is not falling exclusively on the poor, but also affects middle-class technicians and engineers. Had unemployment affected only the poor, he said, the increase in the poverty population would have been much greater.

The government has established official poverty levels for every year since 1959. For example, in 1970 any family of four persons whose income totalled less than $3,944 was considered to be living in poverty. The scale is changed each year according to changes in the consumer price index.

McGovern Cites Hoover Criticism Of TWA Pilot

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., today accused FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover of violating the law in an attempt to discredit an airline pilot who criticized the FBI.

Sen. McGovern demanded a Senate investigation into the case which involved the Trans World Airlines pilot whose plane was hijacked from Los Angeles to Rome by Ralph Minichiello on Nov. 1, 1969.

The senator and presidential aspirant said Charles C. Tillinghast jr., TWA chairman, confirmed that Mr. Hoover wrote to the airline about, "among other things," the Air Force training record of the pilot, Donald J. Cook jr.

Mr. Cook had criticized an FBI attempt to block the hijacking while the plane was refueling in New York, saying it was "a prescription for getting the entire crew killed and the plane destroyed."

Sen. McGovern said Mr. Hoover responded, with an attempt "to destroy the career of Capt. Cook."

'Meanest, Most Contemptible' Man Is Jailed

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (Reuters).—Joseph Gregory, 30, was given a one-year-to-life jail sentence Friday for attacking and robbing a legless man suffering from throat cancer.

"If anyone deserves state prison, you do," Judge Harold Hove told Gregory, a foundry worker.

Police said Gregory attacked Joseph Augustine, 61, from behind, knocking him to the ground before kicking him and taking some change from his pockets.

He then placed his hand over the breathing tube in Mr. Augustine's throat until he was unconscious and stole his artificial voice box.

Judge Hove described the crime as "the meanest and most contemptible I have ever heard of."

Judge Dismisses Frameup Charge Over Rap Brown

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., May 9 (WP).—A Howard County judge ruled last night that there is no evidence that Dorchester County state's attorney William B. Yates 3d fabricated a 1967 arson indictment against fugitive black militant "Rap" Brown.

The decision came at the close of an emotion-filled two-day hearing that culminated yesterday with a charge by Maryland Attorney General Francis B. Burch that another prosecutor, Richard J. Kinlein, was "a disgrace to the legal profession."

Mr. Kinlein, the Howard County state's attorney who assisted in the Brown prosecution last year, told newspaper reporters in January that Mr. Yates had told him that Mr. Yates fabricated the arson charge.

Mr. Burch said yesterday that he will attempt to remove Mr. Kinlein from office because his allegation has made it "impossible" to convict Mr. Brown on the arson charge.

In denying the defense motion to dismiss the arson charge, Circuit Court Judge James MacGill said last night that there is no evidence to show Mr. Yates "ever said he fabricated the arson charge" to Mr. Kinlein or to anyone else.

Rap Brown disappeared in March, 1970, two days before he was to stand trial on charges arising from riots in Cambridge, Md., in 1967. He has not been seen publicly since then.

Black 'Nation' Forbidden by Mississippi

Leaders Are Sought In Trespassing Case

BROWNSVILLE, Miss., May 9 (NYT).—Warrants were issued Friday for the arrest of the paramilitary group attempting to form a black "nation" in Mississippi.

The group, which calls itself the Republic of New Africa, has been trying to buy 20 acres of farm land to establish a "capital," the first step in its announced plan to take over five Southern states.

The arrest warrants and a court injunction to prevent the establishment of the Republic of New Africa were obtained by P. F. Summer, the Mississippi attorney general, after Loftin Mason, a Negro farmer who owns the land, filed trespassing charges against members of the militant black group. Mr. Mason said the group agreed to buy the land for $25,000 and then failed to pay him.

He contended that members of the group tore down several no-trespassing signs and a padlocked barbed wire gate, then reentered his property Thursday night armed with guns.

Tells of Threat

Imari Obadele, president of the group, said that Mr. Mason had been threatened by white men who identified themselves as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"They told Mason that they would burn his house, kill his cattle and poison his water if he went through with the sale to us," Mr. Obadele said.

He added that he would not submit to the jurisdiction of federal or Mississippi courts, but said that he would have his own court hearing under the laws of his organization. "We will hold a people's court for Mr. Mason," he said. "We will not go into the enemy's courts."

The Mississippi attorney general called the black group dangerous and a threat to peace in the state.

"These people come in here with guns and occupy land that isn't theirs," Mr. Summer said. "This could get a lot of people hurt. It makes for a dangerous situation."

More than a dozen deputy sheriffs, accompanied by the attorney general and Jack Travis, the district attorney of Hinds County, raided Mr. Mason's property yesterday afternoon, but the black group had disappeared, leaving several tents and construction material on the property. A court order was posted on the entrance to the property and a barbed wire fence was built across the gate.

The court injunction against the organization forbids it to operate in the state or engage in any activities that would threaten a breach of the peace.

U.S. Unit Doubles Estimate Of 125,000 Heroin Addicts

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—The National Institute of Mental Health conceded that it was mistaken last year when it estimated that the nation has about 125,000 heroin addicts. The figure should be about doubled, the agency's director told a Senate subcommittee Friday.

Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, the subcommittee chairman and the only senator who turned up for the hearing on narcotics, voiced his outrage at the slow pace of federal action and cross-examined the U.S. health officials on their budget limitations.

"Gentlemen," the senator said, "if we had an epidemic of another disease of this dimension ripping this country apart, would we declare a national emergency? Threatening every school child in America? Turning kids into thieves and prostitutes?"

Dr. Vernon E. Wilson, administrator of HEW's Health Services and Mental Health Administration, agreed that drug addiction needs "intensive attention," but spoke of budget "trade-offs" with other pressing health problems.

Sure of Emergency

His colleague, Dr. Bertram S. Brown, NIMH director, was more responsive to the senator's plea. "I would say quite clearly that if we had an infectious disease such as polio moving as fast as heroin addiction, we would indeed declare a national emergency," he said.

The new estimate of 250,000 heroin addicts, he explained, was doubled because new information shows the problem turning up in places where no one expected it—cities in the Southeast and Midwest and affluent suburbs. The problem hasn't doubled in the last year, he said, but the known scope of it has.

The subdued national reaction, Dr. Brown speculated, "has to do with the nature of how we view this problem of heroin addiction and whether it is respectable or unrespectable. Let me go a step further. Now that we've seen heroin addiction move to so-called 'respectable people,' we are beginning to see some social response."

As if to underscore that point, the senator's next witness was Mrs. Martha Davis, of the United Harlem Drug Fighters, a citizens' group that last summer physically seized control of two floors of a Harlem hospital, demanding space for a narcotics ward to treat their children. After two months, they won and now operate a 100-bed drug-abuse center, serving mainly adolescent children.

"These doctors sit up here talking and they wouldn't know what a shooting gallery looks like. Yet they're the experts on drugs," Mrs. Davis said.

"We're tired of seeing our youth dying, our race dying," she said. "None of us have any diplomas, no masters, no bachelors, but we know about drugs. We're living with it."

As Mrs. Davis described the thousands of addicts who received short-term treatment, she said mother-and-daughter cases are commonplace. "That's nothing rare," she said. "We've got one boy, 17, with eight brothers and sisters, plus mother and father. They're all addicted."

She scoffed at Dr. Brown's mention of educational programs and school pamphlets on drugs that are being planned. Harlem kids already know all about it, she said. "They need to be made mentally fit to walk past that pusher," she said. "There's no sense giving them that the pusher's not going to be there, because he is."

Thousands Join U.S. Hike To Earn Anti-Poverty Funds

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT).—Singing, exuberant and coltish despite sore feet and aching legs, tens of thousands of young people hiked distances up to 30 miles in 125 communities across the nation yesterday to raise funds for domestic and international anti-poverty programs and to focus attention on the plight of the world's poor.

Sponsored by adults and organizations who had pledged to pay sums ranging from a few cents to $10 a mile, the hikers plodded through pelting rain in the East, leaned into gusty winds in the Middle West and strolled under balmy skies in the Far West.

They carried litter bags and lunches, canteens and umbrellas, anti-poverty posters and cards that were stamped at checkpoints along their routes to verify the number of miles walked.

Everywhere there were dropouts, but in most cases the hikers, mostly high school and college students, completed their six-to-seven-hour treks.

Billed as an "International Walk for Development," the hikes were organized and coordinated by the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, a Washington-based organization formed ten years ago to aid the United Nations Freedom From Hunger Campaign.

A foundation spokesman in the late afternoon said that more than 200,000 young people participated in the walks yesterday, which were a prelude to hundreds of similar hikes today in 160 cities across the United States and in more than 50 foreign countries.

The foundation, which has coordinated a growing number of such annual hikes since 1968, estimated that 750,000 young Americans would march today.

The anticipated revenue from the hikes here and in other countries was expected to total more than $5 million for anti-poverty programs, day-care centers, nutrition programs, youth centers and a variety of self-help organizations. Of the funds collected in the United States, 42 percent was earmarked for domestic programs, 42 percent for overseas programs, and the rest for administrative and organizational expenses.

The walks yesterday were orderly and the hikers game. They tied up traffic occasionally, but there were no reports of trouble, despite the number of participants.

The largest throng, according to the Washington coordinators, gathered in Denver, where 14,000 people participated. In Philadelphia, Gov. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania inaugurated a 24-mile walk by 6,000 students by expressing his "faith in young people."

Nevada's Gov. Mike O'Callaghan joined 1,000 young marchers in Reno's 27-mile walk. Reno's casino operators were paying him $1,000 a mile. Nevada's lieutenant governor, Harry Reed, a former marathon runner, jogged the distance.

2 of Quadruplets Identical Twins

DALLAS, May 9 (AP).—Doctors say two of the quadruplets born last week to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford James are identical twins, an occurrence so rare authorities say it is impossible to determine the odds.

Mrs. Ward gave birth to two boys and two girls May 1. She and her husband are awaiting a pathologist's report on which two of the four are identical twins. Identical twins, likely to resemble each other closely, are born from a single ovum. Fraternal twins are born at the same time but of separate ova and are likely to resemble each other only as much as any brothers or sisters.

The babies were born a month prematurely. The boys weighed 5 pounds and 4 pounds 12 1/2 ounces. The girls weighed 4 pounds 3 4 ounces and 4 pounds 9 1/2 ounces.

Ernie Pyle Stamp

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—A 16-cent stamp honoring war correspondent Ernie Pyle, killed in the Pacific in 1945, was officially issued Friday in ceremonies at the National Press Club. *The stamp goes on sale at post offices tomorrow.*

Justice Dept. Asks High Court To Uphold Nixon on Wiretaps

By Fred P. Graham

SHINGTON, May 9 (NYT). Justice Department yester- asked the Supreme Court to d the Nixon administration's ion that it had the legal ority to use wiretapping st allegedly subversive do- ic groups without obtaining court approval.

wever, in appealing an ad- decision on this point to igh court, the Justice De- ent dropped its earlier sa- n that the "inherent power e President to safeguard the ity of the nation" gives the tive branch the authority to the usual warrant proce- when the subjects of the ips are suspected of plot- gainst the government.

ll libertarians and some court judges have ridiculed argument as tantamount to sertion that the agents of President can ignore any of Bill of Rights when they that national security is at

ictor General Erwin N. vold omitted the "inherent r" argument yesterday in the al filed in the Supreme t. He tacitly conceded that government is bound by the of Rights in domestic secu- cases as in other criminal tigations. But he argued the Fourth Amendment per- the government to eavesdrop out court orders in domestic ity cases.

The filing of the appeal brought to the Supreme Court for the first time a widely discussed controversy involving the highest considerations of national security, individual privacy and the separation of powers.

It grew out of two Supreme Court decisions. The first, Katz vs. United States in 1967, said that wiretapping and other electronic eavesdropping is covered by the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against "unreasonable searches and seizures."

The second decision, Alderman vs. United States in 1969, said that any criminal defendant has a right to see all transcripts of his conversations picked up over an "illegal" police listening device.

Transcript

In the case it appealed yesterday Federal District Judge Damon J. Keith of the Eastern District of Michigan had ordered the Justice Department to turn wiretap transcript over to Lawrence R. Plamondon, who has been accused of conspiracy in the bombing of a Central Intelligence Agency office in Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit affirmed Judge Keith's ruling. It said that the government might have the power to forgo court warrants in investigations seeking to establish that foreign agents were saboteurs. He said the purpose of the Fourth Amendment was to shield Americans from police searches unchecked by the courts.

In asking the Supreme Court to review that decision, Mr. Griswold stressed that the Fourth Amendment outlaws only "unreasonable" searches and seizures — a qualification that he said "obviously implies some flexibility."

Controversial TV Program Winner in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP).—The controversial Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon" won an Emmy award here Friday night for outstanding achievement in news documentary programming.

The documentary has come under attack from the Nixon administration. The House special subcommittee of investigations has subpoenaed material used in putting the documentary together. CBS has refused to provide any material except that which was broadcast and has defended the program.

"The Selling of the Pentagon" said the military establishment was spending at least $30 million and possibly as much as $190 million on public relations. It suggested that the Pentagon was using its public relations funds not only to inform but also to persuade the public on vital issues of war and peace.

Ford, Losses High, Is Leaving Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 9 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. dismissed 400 of 600 employees Friday and announced it is ceasing operations in Chile, on an "economic, not political" decision.

The decision to shut down came after top officials of the company met with Marxist President Salvador Allende and Economics Minister Pedro Vuskovic in an unsuccessful attempt to seek a solution to Ford's economic problems.

The company has lost $16 million in two years.

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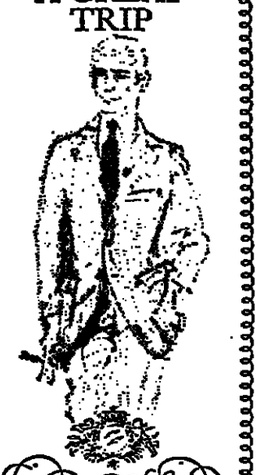

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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The Dollar and the Cities

Within the United States, the dollar crisis made remarkably little impact, even on the stock exchanges. The inflationary trends, however, which were a root cause of the dollar's troubles abroad, continued to concern the citizens at home, and this concern was particularly noticeable in the cities: the farmers complain of poor prices, rather than higher costs.

The two, of course, cannot be wholly dissevered, even among the urban and industrial population, since it is the effort to hold prices in line, to stem inflation, that is producing the greatest stress at the present time. The mixture of rising unemployment and high living costs last year reversed a ten-year trend, during which those living below the poverty level had decreased about 5 percent annually. Most of the 5 percent increase in 1970 came among the urban poor, and most of these were blacks.

The effect of this situation upon American cities is alarming. New York, which despite its heavy concentration of ghetto populations has been reasonably free from mass outbreaks of violence, saw a large area of Brownsville, in Brooklyn, terrorized with looting and arson. Regardless of special causes, this exemplifies the tinder-boxes that are being built up in many cities. Nevertheless, the special causes are worth examining, because they illustrate another aspect of the American urban problem.

Ghettos, the economically and socially enforced crowding of new arrivals into districts of poor housing and inadequate services, are no novelty for America—especially for New York, the traditional gateway. In the past, however, this resulted in an absolute increase in the city's population. The suburbs grew much more slowly and often were within the tax and service jurisdiction of the metropolis. Now automotive transit, private car and bus, has opened up areas that once were hard to reach by rail and, when reached, bound the inhabitants to a relatively narrow radius of socializing and shopping.

The process has meant vast growth in the suburbs and an equal diminution of the cities' access to tax revenues and numerous small businesses. Even large industries and managerial offices move away from urban centers, relying upon the flexibility of access to labor (and to the city) which the automobile provides. And the cities, burdened with an increasing imbalance between those who require services and those who can pay to support them, confined by old political boundaries and old ways of thinking about revenue raising and sharing, are in trouble.

It may be that cities, as their critics allege, are dying social organisms. But this can hardly be known so long as so many artificial barriers are raised against supporting city life. When Mayor Lindsay blames Gov. Rockefeller, and the governor passes on the burden to President Nixon, it is clear that a re-evaluation of the whole taxing and distributing system American cities have inherited from their simpler past is in order. No one seriously doubts America's ability to afford livable cities; few really expect to see them dissolve into a welter of slums. It is not either cash or will that is lacking; rather it is a system of putting both of those commodities to work efficiently.

'This Is Outrageous—I'm Accustomed to Being Greeted With the Greatest Cordiality and Respect—'

The Annual Spring Scare

The oldest dodge in the Pentagon's bag of tricks at budget time is the selective declassification of scare stories about an increasing Soviet threat, while contrary evidence is minimized or kept secret. Defense Secretary Laird's dire annual report on new Soviet missile deployments has had more help from the Russians this year—in the form of big new holes for ICBM silos—but nevertheless it may turn out to be just as misleading as last year's warnings.

Last year, Mr. Laird told the nation's editors on April 20 that the Soviet Union in five years had tripled its strategic offensive nuclear weapons launchers; most dangerous, it had gone from zero to about 220 operational SS-9 ICBMs with another 60 of the huge intercontinental ballistic missiles under construction. At this rate of 50 to 60 a year, the Russians by 1974 would have 420 SS-9s. Equipped with three MIRV multiple warheads each, the SS-9s could destroy virtually the entire American land-based ICBM force of 1,000 Minutemen in a surprise first strike, the Pentagon claimed.

The Defense Secretary said he was releasing detailed figures on Soviet strategic weapons as part of a revolutionary new policy of "maximum information," aimed at "reducing and hopefully eliminating overclassification" of data. But he neglected to tell the editors that not a single new start on SS-9 construction had been observed in the Soviet Union since August 1969. A nine-month "suspension" of SS-9 starts finally was admitted last summer when it could be combined with the triumphant announcement that about 20 new starts had been observed since May. The Pentagon has since acknowledged that most of this construction has been abandoned and that the SS-9 program had leveled off at about 280.

This spring a new cycle of scare stories has been launched. Most startling has been the revelation that the Russians are beginning construction on about 40 new large silos capable of taking an improved SS-9 or an entirely new missile to deliver a future MIRV capability.

* * *

In the last 21 months, the Russians have initiated construction of fewer than 50 large missile silos, only about half the rate expected by Mr. Laird in 1969. Moreover, the new Soviet silo program may be intended simply to provide harder silos for Russia's SS-9s to protect them against a possible counterforce strike by American MIRV missiles: MIRV is more than quadrupling the number of independently targeted warheads in the United States strategic offensive missile forces. But Soviet silo hardening would not increase the first-strike capability of the SS-9; on the contrary, it suggests a second-strike strategy.

It is also possible that the new silos, as Senator Jackson has suggested, are designed for a new Soviet missile capable of delivering a MIRV multiple warhead. But this is a capability the Pentagon has assumed the SS-9 itself would have. If the Russians feel a new missile is needed—and none has even been tested as yet—it will take the Russians two or three years to deploy their first and at least until 1977 to match their present SS-9 numbers.

"In essentially all cases," former CIA Deputy Director Herbert Scoville told the Senate Armed Services Committee, "the threat to the United States deterrent is less than was estimated in 1969 and the United States already has programs in being, or available for rapid deployment if required, which can insure the maintenance of a secure deterrent for the foreseeable future... We should not again fall into the trap of perennial compulsive reaction to timeworn exaggerated threats."

The right response for the United States to make to the big ICBM holes the Russians are digging and to the new antiballistic missiles (ABMs) they are adding to their small Moscow antimissile system is not to increase further the much larger American MIRV and ABM programs already under way. It is to try to halt the chief threat to both sides—which is not the SS-9 so much as MIRV and ABM deployment—by proposing a mutual moratorium, as urged by a 72-to-6 vote of the Senate.

The more limited step proposed by the Soviet Union at the missile talks in Vienna, a first-stage agreement on ABMs only, would be the best way to begin, if Moscow will include radars as well as antimissiles in the pact. Once ABMs are under control, neither side will have much incentive to spend further vast sums by adding more offensive missiles to the vast overkill capability both already possess.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Poland and the Church

It is understandable that not only the Catholic community in Poland but the whole population impatiently expect from the Holy See that it will delineate above all the boundaries of dioceses in keeping with the state frontiers, that it will establish permanent church administration in the western and northern territories. It is our deep conviction that conditions are now provided for overcoming all difficulties in order to reach an optimal solution in the field of church-state relations in Poland.

—From Slowo Powszechne (Warsaw).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 10, 1896

PARIS—Much ado is being made just at present about the new method of treating cancer by serotherapy. The following is the method. A cancer is taken, crushed and macerated in boiled water or some other appropriate liquid, and after this has been filtered over Pasteur "bougies" a liquid is obtained which is injected into persons suffering from cancer,... and this with the object of curing them. Unfortunately for the patients, the method has not succeeded.

Fifty Years Ago

May 10, 1921

PARIS—There is little doubt that a reaction to trade-unionism is due. Labor itself is seeing the inconveniences and the vicious tendencies to which trade-unionism has gone. A sufficiently enlightened and free people will not tolerate a State within a State, such as many agitators both in Europe and America are seeking to establish. Trade-unionism must undergo a reformation, and a leaf could be taken from the ancient guilds... honor and productivity.

هكذا من الأصل

A View From the Hills

By James Reston

FLEURY RUN, Va.—There is news—and not bad either—from China and the Middle East these days, but life goes on in America too. In the last 25 years, this area of the United States, from Tidewater, Md., and Virginia to the Blue Ridge, has been transformed by the movement of people and capital.

The cities at the mouths of the great rivers—the Shenandoah, the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the York and the James—have grown spectacularly and expanded toward the hills. Meanwhile, the poor whites and blacks have abandoned their shacks in the mountain coves and valleys, and city folk have replaced them and restored the tumbling old houses and eroded land.

Much has been said and written about this tragic migration of the poor into the cities, but very little about the new class of weekend and early retirement Americans who are moving beyond the suburbs and renewing both themselves and the earth.

This is not a large migration as yet. Outside of the very rich who have taken over the old mansions or built new ones, and gone into tax-deductible farming, it is mainly a movement of middle-class people from the professions and businesses who have bought small holdings and fixed up abandoned farmhouses in an effort to escape from the cities and hold their families together by giving the children some feeling for the privacy and beauty of country life.

Good Results

The results of this revolt against present urban living are on the whole fairly good. There is, of course, something contrived and even false about it, for money earned elsewhere substitutes for the hard work of tearing a living from the soil, but even the sophisticated young men and women of today seem to like it, and when the children are very young and later when they begin to doubt even their own assumptions—but not in between—the "place in the country" helps hold the family together, not much but some.

It is, of course, hell on the women, who have to put up with the old man's job problems all week and then gather the clan and get ready to go to the country and feed and bed them and get back exhausted, meanwhile listening to the stupidities of the Vietnam war and the old generation, which, according to the young, created and even planned it all. But at least the family is together, bringing in the wood and taking out the garbage, and talking about the problems and dreams of life.

A Vacancy

So maybe "the place in the country" is one answer to the modern family and national problems. Despite the population explosion—25 million more Americans every ten years, more people and more difficulties in both the cities and the suburbs—America between the teeming urban complexes is still almost vacant.

But it is not a silent wilderness. Life in the country in America today, thanks to rural electric power, national television, good roads and the garden tractor, has never been more comfortable or more in touch with the noisy world—if you want to be in touch with it.

Even the services of the American countryside, to say nothing about personal security and courtesy, are better here in the foothills of the Blue Ridge than in Washington or New York, and besides, it is quiet and spectacularly beautiful.

So when the war in Vietnam is over, maybe it will be possible to think again about using this elemental force of privacy and beauty in America — about planning the redistribution of industry and population.

The United States is not overcrowded, but taken as a whole, or in comparison with other countries, seems almost empty.

Its cities and suburbs are increasingly congested, and its ground transportation is a disgraceful tangle, but the land and the skies are still wide open, and the possibilities of the helicopter, outside the battlefield, have never even been seriously studied.

"What we need," Vice-President Agnew said to me the other day, "is total environmental planning," and if Mr. Agnew, the symbol of modern American conservatism, can reach this conclusion, it should be possible to think politically about the redistribution of industry and people, so that personal life and professional life in America are not quite so far apart as they are today.

God's Cruelest Joke

By C. L. Sulzberger

PAMPLEMOUSSES, Mauritius.—This tiny country is notable for the botanical gardens of Pamplemousses (which means grapefruits), the last dodo bird (which died 300 years ago), the eighteenth-century French romantic novel "Paul et Virginie," the ancestral forebears of France's former Premier Maurice Couve de Murville and a racially mixed society as complex as anywhere on earth.

The population of less than one million speaks a Babel of languages, including two official tongues, French and English, plus Hindu, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Chinese and the lingua franca of Creole. But there is no unifying lingua franca of color, which ranges from African ebony to Norman pink through a startling variety of browns and tans. Foreign Minister Gaetan Duval, a handsome young mulatto who looks like the youthful Alexandre Dumas dressed as a disk jockey, says:

"Mauritians" under 21, who are actually a majority, want a melting-pot society, a cosmic race. But the older people have racial chips on their shoulders. The whites, who are rich, are also racist."

The Slogans

Duval has introduced "Black is beautiful" and "Black is power" as slogans for his Social Democratic party and scoffs at a would-be Maoist who won a recent by-election, saying: "He can't go far; he's white." Extreme Hindus have organized a local branch of the Indian racist Jan Sangh.

"I'm not white, I'm black," says Duval, although he favors the closest relations with South Africa despite its apartheid, in order to protect the Indian Ocean from Soviet domination. "But," he adds, "race counts politically in this country and in any country."

The uneasiness of politicians on this subject is apparent everywhere. Even Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator, once said in a debate with Stepen Douglas: "I am not, nor even have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races."

In South Africa the dominant Afrikaners (so taught by their own Dutch Reformed Church) mostly regard the dark descendants of Noah's son Ham as inferior hewers of wood and drawers of water, although other religions fight for full racial equality. Nevertheless, a Zulu hymn urges: "Africa, arise and seek thy savior. Today our sons and daughters are slaves."

It is a sad commentary on social trends that Cecil Rhodes, the first great world figure in South Africa, urged that all "civilized" men be treated the same, and even the regime of Jan Smuts, more than a generation ago, was less bleakly rigid on color separation than today's government.

It is an equally sad comment that just as the modern United States awakens to the need for integrated equal rights, both political and economic, despairing Negro movements began to urge racial separation in an obverse image of the South African system.

Even Brazil, often hailed as a nation which had solved the race question, has not in fact truly done so. Dr. Gilberto Freyre, a Brazilian anthropologist and diplomat, writes that his country "acquired from the Portuguese tradition a tendency to be almost instinctively democratic in race relations. Brazilian society is therefore well mixed... The general tendency is toward increasing racial equality."

Nevertheless, on a recent visit to Rio de Janeiro, observers worriedly assured me that reverse trends are gaining. In 1950 a law was passed making it illegal for hotels to operate a color bar. But when black diplomats travel in Brazil, their embassies make careful advance arrangements for their accommodation to avoid their being told that there is no room at the inn.

Problem Looms

One envoy says: "About 35 percent of Brazil's population would be called Negro in the United States. Some day this will have political import. There are a limited number of blacks in politics and almost all of them are in the opposition. The Negro does not participate now; and in ten or fifteen years there will be a problem."

No land to my knowledge, escapes this tragic blemish, even if many pretend to. Turkoman minorities in both China and the Soviet Union are treated as subordinates despite pretended legal equality. Algerians in France and Pakistanis in Britain suffer from active bias. In both South Africa and the United States race is the crucial issue.

Mankind has accepted the idea of a Tower of Babel, and language is but a small barrier easily surmounted. Many Indian Mauritians here speak only the Creole dialect. But when Babel was peopled with races of different skin pigmentation, the joke on humanity was far more cruel. Few societies, challenged by this problem, have learned to forget their atavistic prejudices.

The Man Who Mad East Germany

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—At six o'clock in the morning of April 30, 1945, ten men boarded a bus in Moscow that took them to the airport and a waiting DC-3 with Soviet markings which flew them to Germany. It was the day that Hitler died and eight days before the formal Nazi capitulation to the Allies in France.

Thus began the leadership career of Walter Ulbricht, one of the ten and head of what was known as the Ulbricht Group. He then was 51. Last week he retired as the top leader of the Communist state known as the German Democratic Republic (DDR).

Another of the ten was 23-year-old Wolfgang Leonhard, who has recounted the absorbing story in his "Child of the Revolution," written after his break with Communism following Stalin's purge of Tito from the international Communist movement in 1948.

The mission of the Ulbricht Group, handpicked by Moscow, was to create the political organization behind Marshal Zhukov's Red Army in the eastern part of defeated Germany. Ulbricht and his cohorts were greeted when they landed as "members of the new German government." They were not quite that, but Ulbricht, who had been in the Soviet Union since the 1940 fall of France, was the well-prepared and faithful servant of Stalin and in time he would head the regime in what first was known as the Soviet Zone of Germany.

'The Russian Party'

Ulbricht initially did not form a Communist regime. The Ulbricht directive, wrote Leonhard, was: "It's quite clear—it's got to look democratic, but we must have everything in our control." But the Soviet Zone election of October, 1946, the first and last free vote there, showed the old Social Democrats far in the lead and the Communists, tagged as "the Russian party," far behind.

The original Soviet instructions to the Ulbricht Group apparently were based on continuation of the wartime alliance between Moscow and the West. But by 1948, when the Communist coup ended democracy in Czechoslovakia, and when the Marshall Plan was getting under way, the alliance was shattered and the cold war was on. The 1948 blockade of Berlin by the Soviets began four days after Secretary of State James F. Byrnes announced the economic fusion of the British and American zones in Germany.

The origins of the ... remain in dispute. Ave... riman was perhaps the ... level official to see w... coming and he rushed ho... President Roosevelt's ... warn President Truman ... lin's post-war policy. ... sion of Germany becam... table and Stalin told ... Djilas that "the West ... West Germany its own ... shall make our own stat... Germany."

Stalin did just that. ... was his man and wa... enough to stand up to ... successors, some of w... times seemed to toy ... idea of a deal with ... over the German-Berl... To this day, there is ... evidence on how much ... chev's presumed inte... come to terms with W... many figured in his ou... the Kremlin.

Imprisoned in 1

Ulbricht's successor in ... post of East German p... Erich Honecker, was i... prison from 1936 until ... Army freed him in 1... parently about the time ... arrived in Germany. ... been Ulbricht's heir ... since 1963 and he has be... ed in the Western book ... ly hard-line, a judgme... ingly supported by hi... remarks on taking over ... post.

Yet there are some, ... Eastern European Cor... who know something of t... who insist there will b... ference. They reason t... necker, now 59, will b... strong pressure from th... ing younger generation ... nocrats who never coul... Ulbricht.

Things are changing, ... the DDR, it is argued ... Germany is not and ca... main immune to the ch... other East European ... The new promise of bett... conditions, a first act ... necker, reflects this and ... too, the impact of what ... in neighboring Poland w... workers' riots forced anc... Communist, Wladyslaw G... out of office.

Ulbricht exerted powerf... ence in Moscow on the E... policy toward the West ... was basically negative. E... surely wants to continu... Whether he can, and if ... really wants détente, ... something else again. ... lies at least a glimmer ...

Letters

The D.C. 'Demo'

President Nixon must be admired for the way he frustrated Hanoi's American Viet Cong invasion of Washington. The doped-up anti-war demos apparently had hoped to have a rollicking time there and, as they had done at Woodstock, leave the capital city of the U.S.A. looking like a devastated area. The only thing to do with such pro-Communist malcontents is to give them the bums' rush whenever they gather to make trouble. Keep them moving, push them around, wear them out, so that they will be only too glad to go home and get a good night's sleep and forget it. And make them pay for whatever property damage they cause!

STEPHEN MADERICK.
Clamart, France.

Alsop and China

Is it wise to take Joseph Alsop off the Vietnam beat, where he has led glorious offensives for many years, just at a moment when he is most needed to conclude our victorious retreat? Surely others can save Fairbank, Galbraith and McCarthy from "May 7th Schools" in the People's Republic of China, which Alsop has never seen. Alsop falsely reported (May 3) that Klaus Mehnert is "the first Westerner to see a May 7th School with his own eyes." We ourselves "saw with our own eyes" the realities of May 7th Schools six months before Mehnert arrived in China—and we by no means claim to be the first "Westerners" to see and write about them. However, we never saw anything which fits Alsop's frightening paraphrases of Mehnert, and we are certain that Alsop never saw it himself.

We also met many "graduates" from such schools in China who were in excellent health and spirits. Practically every Chinese ambassador abroad today has been through a May 7th School or its equivalent. All party members and many intellectuals are now required to learn what hard work means in factory or field, and study the history and practice of the Chinese revolution as applied to daily life. Attempts t... down intellectual and ... cratic snobbery and ig... by such means may be de... but one cannot really ha... objective assessment wit... epithets about "mad monst... Tse-ting." Is it Chin... "boggles the imagination" ... tortured Thought of Jos... sop?

LOIS and EDGAR S...
Vaud, Switzerland.

U.S. Capital Out

In your issue of May 3, M... glass Greenwood, McGr... economist, is said to h... view that 1971 is a year h... capital spending by A... companies will be digeste... solidated and made read... in 1972.

The graph accompany... reported comment shou... "digestion and consolidati... ter the 1966 money squeez... two years. The lag after t... squeeze looks like bein... prolonged. Continued hi... employment after 1969 h... revival of consumer demo... difficult and more doubtf... after the 1968 squeeze.

But the main reason fo... ing any significant reco... capital spending in 1972 ... difference between the 1... recovery dollar and the 1... dollar. The former was fr... as it pleased in regard to ... tic reflationary needs: th... 1971 dollar is not. It is ... by hard-nosed Europea... cepts of international ... currency convertibility. Bu... increasingly sharp Europe... icism of American deficit... now being backed up by ... warning action: insiste... American Treasury taki... $1.5 billion short-term ... market debt, the hurry-u... to consolidate a base for ... mon Market currency t... dollar dominance, the ... stop on purchase of thre... forward dollars and the ... dental" French call for ... price increase with the ... quent new ad hoc devalu... the dollar signalled by th... gold price premium.

R.S.B. ROBIN
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هكذا من الأصل

...to Demands ...nity, Order ...Fiery Talk

...gorous Reassertion ... Personal Authority

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

...RAJEVO, Yugoslavia, May ...YT).—In a vigorous reasser... of his personal political ...ority, President Tito called ...party and his countrymen to ...r yesterday, demanding unity ...the country's leaders and ...omic discipline from dr... citizens.

...n emotional address, made ...out text or notes, and the ...y support it drew, seemed to ...cate a major victory for ... president in his battle to ... the Communist party from ...ting into rival groups based ... regional and ethnic loyalties ... interests.

...r. Tito's fiery closing speech ...he Second Congress of Self... agers of Yugoslavia won re... ed applause from the 2,300 ...ker-delegates, especially when ...praised the Yugoslav experi... in socialism and attacked ...e who questioned it or the ...try's cohesion.

...ven more than the content ...he nationally broadcast 25-...ute address was his manner, ...ing on the demagogic. It ...ught an enthusiastic response ... his audience and spread an ...tional conviction that their ...rwise pedestrian meeting had ...ebow bred a new impetus for ...oslavia's troubled develop... ...t.

... a scornful reference to a ...tern journalist's recent as... ...on that Communist leader... here had become an "empty ..." President Tito declared: ...have plenty of ammunition." ...t, he added, there will be ...mediate public purge of ...nters in the party, because ...oint to them now "would ... add to the confusion" of ...le already prey to "an ar...ially created psychosis."

...r. Tito, who will be 79 ...s old this month, hinted ...e weeks ago that he was ...y enough over regional ...ties within the party to force ...uick accounting and even the ...issal of the worst trouble... ...kers. Instead, a showdown ...eting of top politicians he con... ed last week brought only a ...eral expression of solidarity.

...imothy Leary ...anishes on Way ...o Copenhagen

...OPENHAGEN, May 9 (AP).— ...mothy Leary, the LSD prophet and fugitive from a California ...on who was scheduled to ...k here, has dropped out of ...t after last being seen in ...tzerland.

...anish student sources said ...y had no information on the ...reabouts of Leary, 51, and his ..., Rosemary. Leary did not ...ear for a scheduled lecture ... Sunday, they said, and when ...y telephoned him at his ...e headquarters in Algiers he ...mised to come to Copenha... Wednesday but failed to show ...

...he student sources said they ... information that Leary and ... wife flew out of Algiers and ...e disappeared.

... police spokesman in Zurich ... the Learys made a stopover ...e, but it was not known ...re they went when they left ... plane.

...n official at Copenhagen's ...trup Airport said two suit...s belonging to Leary arrived ...rd a Swissair flight Wednes... but were sent back to ...eva at the request of Swissair. ...eary, convicted of possession ...rugs, escaped from a Cali...da prison last September, ...gedly with the help of mem... of the revolutionary Weath...an society, and fled to ...ria.

...pe Names Manager ...r Employee Issues

...ATICAN CITY, May 9 (Reu...).—Pope Paul, who has been ...t like every other employer ...Italy by growing labor prob...s during the last year, yes...lay appointed a "personnel ...ager" to handle employees' ...plaints.

...e is Msgr. Antonio Mazza, an ...lian prelate whose present task ...s raise money for Roman Ca...lic missions around the world. ...new title will be director of ... Holy See's Office for Rela...s with Personnel.

United Press International.

RIDE 'EM—Queen Elizabeth II (second box from the left) peers over the rail as her husband, Prince Philip, takes a snapshot during a students' rodeo at Williams Lake, British Columbia, on Saturday. They end their 10-day visit to the province Wednesday.

Rome Runs Short of Water, Garbage Piles Up in Streets

ROME, May 9 (UPI).—The city of the Caesars was a dirty, thirsty, smelly town today where garbage filled the streets and many tourists had to make their own beds.

For the second consecutive day 1.3 million Romans—more than half the city's population—went without water, and another two days of drought were on tap before a new aqueduct from the Peschiera River could be hooked into the city's water system.

The new supply, Romans hope, will make it unnecessary to shut off water to parts of the city during the summer as has happened for years.

A strike by garbagemen and street sweepers was due to end tomorrow—it has been continued once already—but a week's accumulation of bagged and unbagged trash dumped in the streets sent up a smell stronger than that of the gasoline fumes from the traffic jams.

Which Hotel

Whether the maid turned down the bed or the tourist did it himself depended in part on what hotel he was staying at. Many of the best known hostelries in town, including the Grand, Excelsior and Hilton, were without room service and bellboys for the second day running.

They also were low on water and posted signs in four languages asking clients to restrict its use. A fleet of 75 city water tankers struggled to keep hotels and hospitals supplied as temperatures rose to the mid-80s.

A series of on-and-off strikes by ground crews at Rome's Fiumicino Airport continued to obstruct air traffic. Some passengers had to leave planes by emergency exits and carry their own bags. Kuwait Airlines has refused to stop at Rome, saying it is unsafe because strikers park gasoline trucks on the runways.

Freight handlers and truck drivers began a strike due to last until 6 a.m., Wednesday, which could disrupt fruit, vegetable and meat markets throughout the country.

City employees continued a strike that halted burials, delivery of election certificates, marriages, tax collections and other official business requiring city documents.

Many elementary schools were ordered closed in Rome tomorrow because of a teacher strike.

Athens Frees Ex-Editor of Liberal Paper

ATHENS, May 9 (NYT).—Ioannis Kapsis, former editor of the now-defunct liberal Athens daily Ethnos, was freed yesterday after serving two-thirds of a 20-month prison sentence for printing an interview in favor of the restoration of democracy in Greece.

The 42-year-old journalist was the last to be released among five Ethnos executives convicted by a special military tribunal in April, 1970. Ethnos suspended publication soon afterward.

Three of the defendants were released on grounds of ill health. The chief publisher, Constantine Kyriazis, was freed last month. Sources said U.S. Ambassador Henry J. Tasca had displayed an interest in the release of the newsmen in the course of high-level meetings here over the past year.

The only man involved in the Ethnos trial who refused to take advantage of the right to appeal his sentence was Ioannis Zigdis, a former government minister, whose interview in Ethnos, urging the restoration of democracy in Greece and the formation of a national unity government, had triggered the prosecution. He is serving a four-and-a-half-year term.

SALT Delegates Talk On Austria Boatride

KLAGENFURT, Austria, May 9 (AP).—Gerard C. Smith and Vladimir Semenov, the American and Soviet chief delegates to the current strategic arms limitations talks, today had a long "satisfactory and fruitful" conversation during a boat trip as part of their weekend visit to the resort here.

The two SALT delegations arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Austrian government. They were entertained at a dinner by Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and other government officials.

Sources said the boat journey today on Lake Woerth had to be expanded by about 20 minutes in order "not to disturb" the two chief negotiators. There was no word as to what they discussed.

Lockheed Head in Britain For Talks With Rolls-Royce

LONDON, May 9 (UPI).—Daniel Haughton, chairman of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., flew to London today to try to renegotiate a contract with Rolls-Royce to provide RB-211 jet engines for the U.S. TriStar airbus. He said he was optimistic.

The British government has agreed to provide $120 million backing for the RB-211, but only if it can be guaranteed that Lockheed, which is building the airbus, will remain solvent.

Mr. Haughton declined to say whether he expects a concrete answer on the future of the Rolls-Royce engine. "There are some things that have to be done which we will keep working on." But, he added, "I think it's going."

Rolls-Royce declared bankruptcy earlier this year, and Lockheed has come dangerously close to it. President Nixon is trying to gain approval of a $250 million loan to the ailing American firm.

Mr. Haughton conceded there is congressional opposition to such a loan but said, "I think the case is good enough from all angles that Congress in their wisdom will decide to approve it."

He shrugged off reports that Congress might demand the RB-211 engine be scrubbed in favor of an American-built power plant for the airbus.

In Washington, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, said yesterday that despite his strong misgivings, he "wouldn't be surprised" if Congress approves the $250 million loan for Lockheed.

"I think we shall go ahead like we are going," Mr. Haughton said. "I don't have any other plans."

The government of Prime Minister Edward Heath will deliver messages on the RB-211 situation to both houses of Parliament tomorrow.

The financial problems of the airbus are complicated by indications some airlines that have placed orders for the plane are reconsidering their position.

Airbus Orders

Trans World Airlines said it can not go ahead with its own 44-plane order unless British European Airways also buys it. BEA is considering both the Lockheed model and the European A-300B airbus.

BEA has refused to be hurried on a decision, and the Heath government has resisted demands that the airline be forced to buy the Lockheed airbus on the grounds the purchase would be necessary to save the RB-211 project and the 40,000 British jobs that are part of it.

Obituaries

Milentije Popovic, 58, Chief Of the Yugoslav Parliament

BELGRADE, May 9 (UPI).—Milentije Popovic, 58, president of the Yugoslav Federal Parliament, died yesterday in a Belgrade hospital, the parliament announced today.

Yesterday morning Mr. Popovic attended a closing session of the Yugoslav Workers' Congress in Sarajevo. He returned by plane to Belgrade in the afternoon. The official announcement gave no cause of his death, but said Mr. Popovic "died suddenly" at 10:30 p.m.

Mr. Popovic, a veteran Communist official, was elected president of parliament in 1967.

He became a member of the Communist party in 1939 and joined President Tito's partisan units in 1941 fighting German occupying troops.

After World War II he entered parliament. His posts in the goverment included foreign trade minister and finance minister. In 1969, Mr. Popovic became a member of the party presidium.

Gerald C. Gross

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 9 (NYT).—Gerald C. Gross, 67, a leader in world telecommunications, died Friday at a nursing home here.

Mr. Gross served as secretary-general of the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva, a specialized agency of the United Nations, from 1958 to 1966. On his return to Washington he formed Telecommunication Consultant International, Inc., in which he was active for the last five years.

He was born in New York on Dec. 27, 1903 and graduated from Haverford College, Pa., in 1926 with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering. At Haverford he helped design, build and operate one of the first college broadcasting stations in the United States.

After working as a physicist at the Bureau of Standards in Washington from 1926 to 1928, Mr. Gross transferred to the Federal Radio Commission (later the Federal Communications Commission) where he served until 1932, successively as chief of the engineering department, international division, chief of the common carrier divisions and chief of the broadcast division, with the title of assistant chief engineer.

Lord Malvern

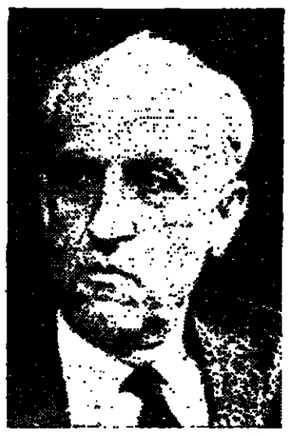
SALISBURY, May 9 (UPI).—Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Lord Malvern, 87, died here yesterday after a heart attack, his family said today.

Lord Malvern, born Godfrey Martin Huggins in England, served 20 years as prime minister of the self-governing British colony of Southern Rhodesia and three years as head of the now-defunct federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

He resigned in 1956 and left Parliament two years later.

Silvano Santander

BUENOS AIRES, May 9 (UPI).—Silvano Santander, 76, a radical politician who denounced the Nazi movement in Argentina during World War II, died yesterday of a cardiac arrest.



UPI.

Milentije Popovic

No Accord in UN Meeting On World Pollution Rules

By James Feron

PRAGUE, May 9 (NYT).—Delegates to a United Nations meeting here on environmental problems have indicated after a week of deliberations that they see no present need for any uniform system of pollution control.

Reports from the closed conference, sponsored by the Economic Commission for Europe, indicate that the experts feel that too little is known about environmental problems for any such international control system.

Environmental problems also seem to vary widely from nation to nation, adding to the difficulty of any uniformity of approach, although the variances have been attributed by some participants to lack of knowledge.

There are also political problems, these delegates have stated, with Communist-bloc nations apparently indicating that they would be hesitant about agreeing to any such binding contract.

A Western delegate said, however, that "Soviet and other East-bloc participants seem to favor binational or even regional solutions to environmental problems if they are dealing with some specific project."

The meeting of nearly 200 delegates from most of the world's industrialized nations has prompted many governments to assess their own environmental problems on a national basis for the first time.

The Prague meeting, reduced from conference to symposium level to accommodate a political problem over East Germany's status, is serving also as a prelude to a global meeting set by the United Nations for Stockholm next year.

"The Stockholm meeting presumably will have the decision-making power that this one lacks," one delegate said.

It could, for example, broaden the information exchange system that appears likely to be established for European nations under recommendations made at this meeting. The French reportedly have offered their own facilities for this purpose.

Ex-Minister Asks If Athens Dropped Claims in Albania

ATHENS, May 9 (Reuters).—Evangelos Averoff-Tositsa, a former foreign minister, Friday called on Greece's military-backed government to say publicly whether it has forfeited claims to parts of southern Albania in order to achieve normal relations with its World War II enemy.

In a statement issued to foreign news agencies here, Mr. Averoff-Tositsa said that the Greek people were entitled to know details of the recent agreement between Greece and Albania to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

In a communiqué issued Thursday, the Greek Foreign Ministry made no mention of Greece's territorial claims in south Albania, including the town of Koritza (Korce) and the port of Valona (Vlone).

The agreement, reached after five months of negotiations in New York, ended a 25-year-old technical state of war between Greece and its neighbor since no peace treaty had been signed at the war's end in 1945.

Italian Court to Try Chiari on Drug Count

ROME, May 9 (AP).—Walter Chiari, one of Italy's leading entertainers, yesterday was ordered to stand trial on drug charges. The investigating judge, however, dropped the most serious charge against him, that of trafficking in cocaine.

Mr. Chiari, who has already spent three months in jail, will have to stand trial on the charges of using cocaine personally. A leading entertainer on the stage, television and in movies, he was arrested last May with musician Lelio Luttazzi. Mr. Luttazzi was freed and cleared of all charges one month later. The investigations stemmed from the arrest of a former boxer who was carrying two pounds of cocaine in his car.

Hold Meetings in London

Western Oil Firms Troubled By Iraqi Demands on Price

By John M. Lee

LONDON, May 9 (NYT).—Western oil companies are encountering trouble with Iraq in their efforts to nail down the last agreements for long-term price stability in the volatile Middle East.

The British, French and American companies making up the Iraq Petroleum Co., the producer of the bulk of Iraq's oil, held urgent meetings in London last week to determine their response to what they regard as Baghdad's unacceptable demands.

The oil men fear that an exceptional settlement with Iraq would endanger the Tehran agreement of Feb. 14 and the Tripoli agreement of April 2 providing for enormous but predictable price increases over five years.

Some oil men go so far as to suggest that Baghdad's unexpected intransigence could be preparing the way for a breakdown in the talks and a take-over similar to Algeria's 51 percent acquisition of French producers.

However, diplomatic sources rebutted this suggestion with the theory that Iraq, as a revolutionary Arab socialist state, wants to be seen as matching Libya in its toughness toward Western companies. Relations between the companies and the Iraqi government have been strained since the 1958 revolution and the subsequent government take-over of some of the companies' most lucrative concessions.

The major companies concerned are the British Petroleum Co., Ltd., the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, the Compagnie Française des Pétroles, the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) and the Mobil Oil Corp.

The principal sticking point in the price negotiations is said to be the Iraqi demand for the 10-cent-a-barrel premium that Libya obtained for the desirable low-sulphur qualities of its oil.

Iraqi oil has a higher sulphur content, but Baghdad argues that it is entitled to a premium for other qualities of its oil, such as its high yield of lubricants. Libya has hinted at new demands if Iraq wins its point.

Although Iraq and Saudi Arabia agreed at Tehran in February to handsome price increases for their oil exports through the Persian Gulf, they reserved their position on oil exports through eastern Mediterranean ports by pipeline. This oil, like Libyan oil, commands a premium since it escapes the freight charges of a long trip around the tip of Africa. Other countries in the Tehran negotiations were Iraq, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

In the negotiations completed April 2, Libya won an increase of 90 cents a barrel and increased its posted price to $3.45 a barrel. The posted price, the amount used as a base for calculating taxes and royalties, is higher than the market price. A barrel is equivalent to 42 American gallons.

But when the oil companies offered it the same price, less 10 cents for the Libyan sulphur premium, Iraq balked. Saudi Arabia is also holding out to see what happens.

In the meantime, Nigeria, an increasingly important source of oil for Western Europe, has settled its price claims with its principal producers, Shell and British Petroleum, for an 85-cent-a-barrel increase for its low-sulphur products. The 5-cent discrepancy reflects a lesser freight advantage.

Iraqis Press

BEIRUT, May 9 (NYT).—The internationally owned Iraq Petroleum Co. has come under sharp attack in Baghdad over how much it should pay the government for its oil.

"The Iraqi people," the government daily Al Thawra said, "will wrest their rights by any means they deem necessary."

Judge Dismisses Clean-Air Test Of Constitution

CINCINNATI, May 9 (AP).—The U.S. Constitution does not guarantee citizens the right to protection of their environment, according to a federal district court ruling.

Judge Timothy S. Hogan issued the decision Wednesday in dismissing a $3.3 million suit brought by 22 property owners against Rumpke, Inc., private garbage collector.

They complained that odors from Rumpke's dump in suburban Colerain Township fouled their air and deprived them of their rights to clean air and the free use of their property. The plaintiffs also said that dump operations made "life miserable" and violated their constitutional rights to freedom from annoyance to pursue happiness.

Judge Hogan said that the plaintiffs' contentions that their "right to environment is secured by the Constitution... might find some political approval," but added that it can not be spelled out at the district court level.

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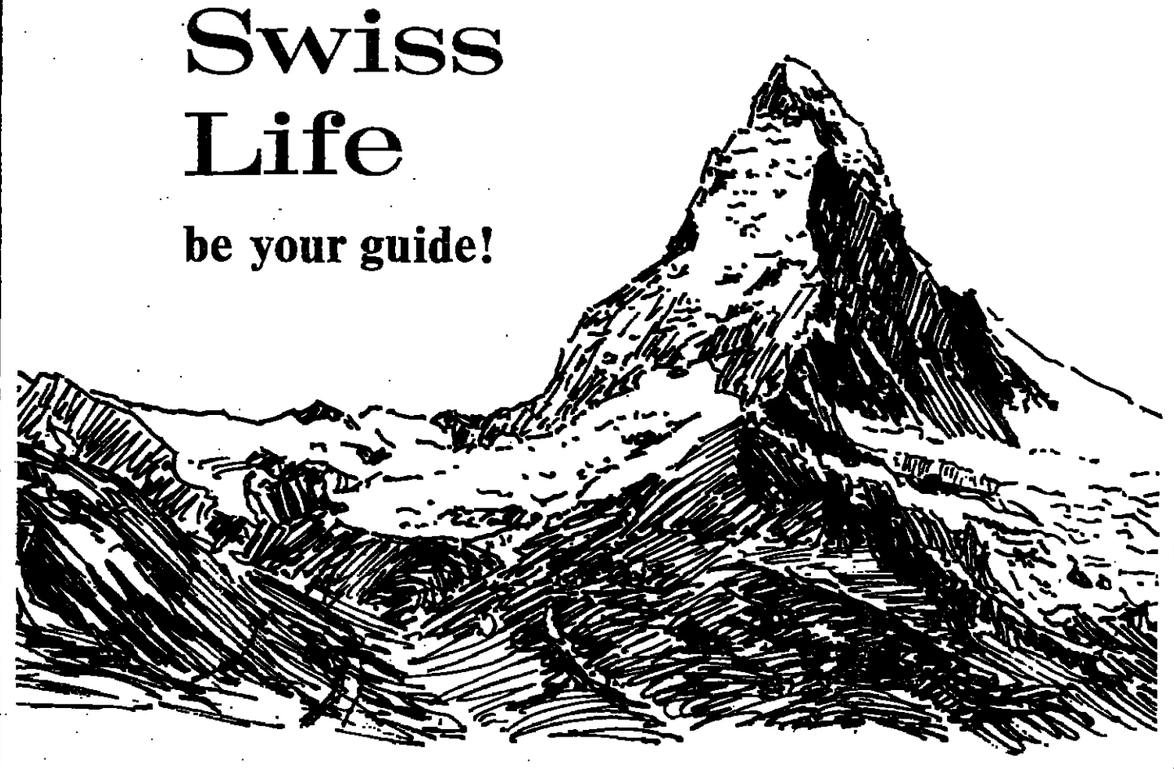

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Rogers' Mission: A Gamble Worth Taking

By Terence Smith

ROME (NYT).—It was, from the outset, a high-risk venture. The chances for dramatic success were remote, if not nonexistent, and the danger of a diplomatic boomerang was too obvious to be ignored. But despite the potential pitfalls, Secretary of State William P. Rogers decided the gamble was worth it and set out last week on a five-nation tour of the Middle East.

In looking back on it from Rome, where he stopped on the way home to see Pope Paul VI, his journey appeared neither to be the diplomatic disaster that some had feared, nor the negotiating breakthrough that many Arabs had expected as a result of the commotion generated by the first visit to the area by a U.S. Secretary of State in 13 years.

On balance, the pluses seemed to outweigh the minuses. On the positive side, the secretary could claim the following.

● Sufficient progress in his discussions with Israel at least to sustain the negotiating momentum toward an interim agreement to re-open the Suez Canal. The Israelis said they were still opposed to any significant Egyptian military force crossing the canal. But they left open the possibility that they might be willing to consider a token Egyptian presence on the eastern bank in the wake of their partial withdrawal.

Encouraged by these clarifications, Mr. Rogers announced that he was sending Joseph J. Sisco, the energetic assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, back to Cairo for further discussions with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The hope is that Mr. Sisco can finally begin the long-delayed negotiation of a canal agreement.

● A measurably improved image for the United States in the Arab world. Mr. Rogers was received with what seemed to be genuine warmth in the four Arab capitals he visited. In Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Lebanon, the governments clearly were gratified by his decision to include them on his tour, rather than restricting himself to the power centers of Cairo and Jerusalem.

In Egypt, the leaders seemed pleased by the form of his visit if not the substance of his proposals. They would have been far happier had he been able to soften the Israeli position on a re-opening of the Suez Canal in advance of his arrival, but they nonetheless applauded his visit as an indication of genuine American interest in their problems and point of view.

● Specific improvements in the bilateral relations between Cairo and Washington. After a total of nine hours of meetings, it was agreed to increase the size of the mission that the two governments maintain in each other's capitals and to reschedule the $14-million Egyptian debt to the United States that has been in default since the 1967 war, when formal diplomatic relations were broken. Finally, the two governments agreed to establish consultation with each other on the Middle East generally. Taken together, the steps eventually could lead to a resumption of formal ties.

● A personal knowledge of the terrain and the personalities of the leaders on both sides. Traveling variously by helicopter, car and the white presidential jet assigned to him, Mr. Rogers got a first-hand look at most of the disputed real estate in the area.

He saw the Jordan Valley, the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, the strategic promontory of Sharm-el-Sheik, the Sinai Peninsula and the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem. In addition, he met for the first time the presidents of Egypt and Lebanon and renewed acquaintances with the other Arab leaders.

On Minus Side

On the minus side of the ledger, Mr. Rogers's trip has generated high expectations among the Arabs, particularly in Cairo, that sufficient pressure will be applied on Israel to bring about at least an interim settlement. A letdown of some dimension seems inevitable since even the secretary's aides concede that the United States will not be able to bring Israel around to the Arab view on many important issues.

Also—and whether this is a minus or a plus depends on one's point of view—the U.S. commitments to Israel were expanded somewhat as a result of the secretary's trip. In exchange for Israel's agreement to enter into concrete discussions with the Egyptians, Mr. Rogers provided assurances that the United States would support Israel politically in the event of any violation of a canal agreement. Direct military assistance might also be provided, though it was agreed that this would depend on the circumstances. There was also discussion of the possibility of the United States supplying Israel with additional arms credits once an agreement was reached to compensate it for the increased risks of a partial pullback from the canal.

In his public appearances in Israel Mr. Rogers did little to soothe Israeli sensitivity. He pointedly refused to fly over any of the occupied Arab territories. The Israeli flag that flew, alongside the Stars and Stripes, on his official limousine was removed before he would drive into the old Jordanian sector of Jerusalem. Almost the entire schedule arranged for him was thrown out the window. "It was almost as if he were really more interested in what the Arabs far away would think of him than the people here staring him in the face," one Israeli said.

Tone Altered

But on the non-public side, the Rogers visit seemed to have the effect of altering the tone of the relationship between Washington and Jerusalem. One official said it was now "more businesslike" as a result of the frank and frequently argumentative exchanges between the secretary and Premier Golda Meir.

By all accounts, the initial meeting between the two leaders was a quarrelsome affair with each snapping at the positions of the other. Mr. Rogers evidently made it clear that the United States was determined to do what it could to improve its relations with the Arab states. Mrs. Meir reportedly took consistently hard positions on each of the major issues involving the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Their second session was more productive—and more harmonious. Each side gave a little, and as a result, Mr. Sisco was dispatched to Cairo to begin substantive negotiations.

But both Israeli and American officials agreed that the only change in atmosphere has been a subtle one—and that the period of greatest strain lies ahead.

In Cairo, the reaction in the wake of Mr. Rogers's visit was, on balance, favorable. While they would not go so far as to call the talks "satisfactory," the Egyptian leaders found them "fruitful." With the United States now actively involved in the negotiating process and its big-power prestige on the line, the Egyptian leadership seems confident that the focus of any American pressure in the immediate future will be on Israel—particularly in regard to a first-stage Israeli pullback and a reopening of the Suez Canal.

The Search for a Suez Agreement

Diplomatic maneuvering in the Middle East is focused on an Egyptian proposal to negotiate the reopening of the Suez Canal as a step toward ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. The canal has been closed since the 1967 war. To the left and right of the map below are the primary advantages of a Suez agreement to Egypt and Israel.

What Egypt Would Gain

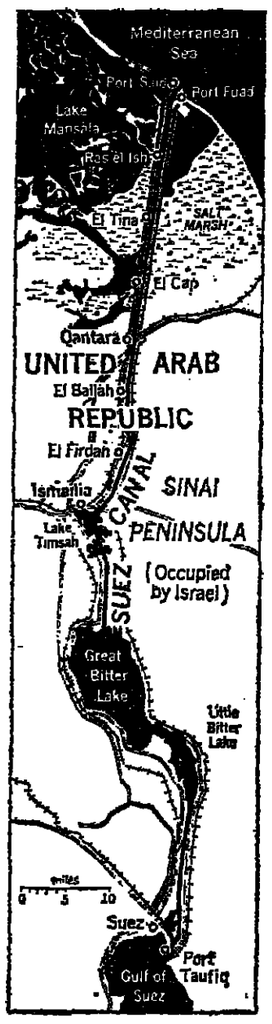
A Suez pact would be a psychological breakthrough toward a peace settlement, permitting the Egyptian people to turn more attention to domestic problems. They are eager for economic and social development.

If achieved under Egyptian terms, the Suez plan would mean an Israeli pullback from the canal, a first step in the process of total withdrawal from Arab territory occupied since the 1967 war. The Egyptians believe the Israelis would find such a process difficult to stop.

An initial Israeli pullback, as the quid pro quo for reopening the canal, could open the way for progress on other political issues.

Reopening of the waterway, though it would involve high expense initially for clearing and enlarging, would mean renewed income eventually from fees for use of the canal and thus would help the Egyptian economy.

Thousands of evacuees could return to the canal zone and begin rebuilding their war-damaged cities. The problem of jobs, housing and financial subsidies for the evacuees has been a great burden on Egyptian authorities.



What Israel Would Gain

The reopening of the canal to international shipping would serve to inhibit the Egyptians from using artillery or sending landing teams across the waterway. The situation would be more stabilized, making renewal of war less likely.

The actual functioning of a shipping channel would have the effect of separating two hostile front lines, lessening the danger of flash incidents, perhaps by accident. One of Israel's demands in any agreement has been assurance that significant Egyptian military forces would not take up positions along the eastern shore.

A Suez agreement would tend to solidify the current alignment, with Israel still occupying the Sinai Peninsula.

A functioning canal might take some of the pressure off Israel — particularly from Western Europe—for concessions to the Arabs and a more comprehensive peace.

Over-all, for the Israelis, movement on the canal issue would have the effect of stretching out the present period of calm without the major concessions that would be required in a full-scale political settlement.

Drawing by Ewert Karlsson.

Walter Ulbricht

E. German Chief Steps Aside But Not Down

By David Binder

BERLIN (NYT).—"To be honest, my decision didn't come easily after holding this job for two decades," Walter Ulbricht told his Central Committee last Monday in announcing that he was retiring from the key post of first secretary of East Germany's ruling Communist party.

How could retirement be easy for a man who was the founding father of the German Democratic Republic and of the party that created the separate East German state? Despite his advanced age, 77, and deteriorating health, Mr. Ulbricht had become accustomed to exercising power.

That power was not total, because of the limitations imposed by East Germany's big brother ally, the Soviet Union, which maintains 200,000 troops in the land. But over the years Mr. Ulbricht had transformed his initially tenuous grip on East Germany into a hammerlock. With ruthless determination he drove its 17 million citizens to make East Germany the tenth strongest industrial country in the world and the most prosperous in the Soviet bloc.

He made it not merely geographically precious to the Russians, but also economically invaluable. The days when Soviet leaders toyed with the idea of selling out the German Communist regime in exchange for a neutralized reunited Germany—as was the case in 1953—are gone, probably forever. That is mainly the work of Walter Ulbricht.

One might expect that such a man, who had spent 60 years in the Communist movement and, alone among today's Communist rulers, can boast of having met Lenin, would want to die in the saddle—and so he probably will. For even after relinquishing the party secretaryship Mr. Ulbricht retains his ceremonial head-of-state saddle as chairman of the State Council, and he was given a second new saddle in the form of a specially created post of party chairman. Presumably he will remain in the councils of the Politburo as long as he breathes.

Apparently it was this strange sort of semi-retirement—unique in the annals of Communist government—that prompted the East German leadership to carry it off in a low key, with nary a roll of drums. There was an eerie silence in East Berlin after Mr. Ulbricht retired and Erich Honecker, long the heir apparent, took over the party leadership. Neither deigned to put in a public appearance, or to speak on television or radio.

Mr. Honecker, 58, is a "noble Communist" in German party jargon—that is, the son of a Communist. After joining party youth groups while still a child, he was sent to Moscow in 1930 for training and has been an activist ever since. In 1935, while on an underground mission in Berlin, he was apprehended by the Gestapo and sent to prison for the next ten years, most of which he spent in solitary confinement. Freed by the Soviet Army, he took charge of East German youth groups until 1955, when he returned to Moscow for more training. By 1958, he was back as a full member of the East German Politburo and given the key jobs of overseeing party organization and security affairs.

But East Germany, hardly noted for its sparkle since the Communists took over, is nevertheless likely to be a duller place without Walter Ulbricht in charge. For all the cordial hatred he engendered in earlier years as the suppressor of the 1953 workers' uprising and the raising of the Berlin Wall in 1961, he had acquired a kind of fatherly image in the twilight of his career. Jokes told about him have nothing of the absolute bitterness of earlier years. They are gentle jokes now.

"At least we knew him," was a common remark in East Berlin last week, and, "We got used to him."

You Can B Polish Ha In Polan Nowaday

By Osgood Caruth

WARSAW—"Now you c Polish sausage an famous Polish ham even Poland!" a young office said. "And what's more, know where to go, you ca get them on Mondays!"

This is the first t change to be noted in since the pre-Christmas v riots in the Baltic seapor and other industrial cente pled the old Communist of Wladyslaw Gomulka brought in a new Cor leadership pledging to rect workers' grievances.

The butcher shops ar closed on Mondays and th and restaurants still "meatless Monday," servir fish and poultry as the for several years. But fres hams and sausages are re plentiful in the shops dur rest of the week—and ca be found on Mondays cured-meat departments larger supermarkets.

Another result of the the remarkable frankness which the shortcomings system are being discus public confrontations b workers and the new p leaders, and in the press.

Soul-Searching

Except for the ill-fated " Spring" of 1968 in Czechosl there has never been such soul-searching by any reg the Soviet orbit of Eastern —never such frank admiss the authorities that the they are dedicated to per has mismanaged things so

But today's "Polish s bears no resemblance to t form movement in Czechosl which was crushed by the led invasion of Warsaw forces (including those of P in the late summer of 1968. is no move toward lift censorship, no daring sug of decentralizing controls economy, no freedom to abroad for ordinary citizer

"We are moving very cau ly, step by step, toward a c liberalization," an official "But it is only within our ist-Leninist concept of 's democracy' and we do no want to call it liberalizatio

Such caution on the pa the Poles is understandab the light of the fate befell their Czech neig And there is no need to r them of the interest of the Union, which claims the ri interfere in the affairs of "fraternal" Communist stat keeps a large contingent of in Poland.

The first thing the regi Edward Gierek did after over from Gomulka in Ja was to cancel the rises in prices that had sparke violence and strikes. It the wages of the lowe workers, promised reform the wage and bonus syste a more equitable basis, started a purge that is going on of local party administrative officials managers who were too identified with the Go regime.

More Food

The next important was to bring more food, esp those precious sausages hams and fresh meats, markets even though it cos heavily in lost hard-cu revenues. For most of th products were going to th to earn the money with to finance ambitious capit vestments in heavy industr

These are, however, only gap measures designed t public resentment while th rek regime consolidate political strength and maps to make its still or system of central control

The task of fulfilling promises of a better extremely difficult, for Poles have become cynica distrustful of the promises by their rulers. For the m however, Gierek has app managed to soothe the e impatience of his people new sense of trust—or a a new general attitude t us give him a chance to things out."

Another unprecedented parture is the frank adi by the new regime tha violent turmoil was m work of "counter-revolutio or of "hooligans and cr spurred on by the imp enemy" as the Gomulka had charged. Instead being openly repeated thi uprising was spearhead loyal workers whose patien exhausted by the breakdo the system.

Thus the old discredited ship has been made the goat, even though the power now were all pro members of that regime. difference that has giv Poles a glimmer of hope the new men in power ar mitting publicly the serio rors of the system of they have long been a They have promised to rectify those errors.

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As the Paris Peace Talks Begin Fourth Year

By Don Cook

PARIS.—Back in 1967 the Johnson administration used to fend off the idea of a Vietnam peace conference with the reflex response, "We're not going to get mixed up in another Panmunjom"—but the Paris talks start their fourth unproductive year this week.

It was a wrong premise and a mistaken attitude for the Johnson administration anyway, for it was a complete misjudgment of the real victory of Panmunjom. Of course it took an interminable two years and two weeks to conclude the armistice that formally ended the Korean war. But during that time the situation in South Korea was completely transformed. The South Korean Army was equipped and trained and today ranks as the best fighting force in Asia. The political situation was stabilized, the economy put under control and the South was given a sense of direction.

By the time the dismal history of the Vietnam war is finally written, the parallel between the Panmunjom and Paris negotiations may be a great deal more clear. True, the fighting has not stopped in Vietnam and the talks have been totally without results. But while the talks have gone on, South Vietnam has been transformed. By the most cynical and hostile judgments, there is simply no comparison between the situation in South Vietnam today and the tottering instability and uncertainties of May, 1968, when the Paris talks opened.

Rigid Positions

Moreover, while this slow but fundamental transformation has been taking place, there has been less and less to be negotiated or decided in the Paris talks. The rigid Communist positions, adopted in the euphoria of the smell of victory when the talks opened on May 11, 1968, are repeated week after week.

American negotiators have been amazed and secretly relieved at the total failure of the Communist side to pick up offers and proposals for negotiation which could have tied the United States and South Vietnam in knots and caused the most fearful policy arguments and struggles in Washington and Saigon. But because this has never been a "negotiation" in the real sense of the word this has not happened.

Meanwhile, the fighting is winding down. The Americans are going home. The government of South Vietnam is going to hold national presidential elections in three months. Like it or not, it is a stable government which is collecting taxes, training an army, controlling the towns and villages and enjoying the support of a population living in greater peace and security than it has had for a decade. What, then, is the future of the Paris talks as the fourth year at the Hotel Majestic begins?

The first flat forecast from those involved in the talks, and those outside the talks who are closely involved in Asian affairs, is that President Nixon will eventually fix a definite date for a complete American withdrawal, and that he will do this after the South Vietnam national elections in September.

The second flat forecast is that before fixing the withdrawal date the President will instruct the American delegation at the talks to enter into secret negotiations with Hanoi for simultaneous release of American prisoners of war. Nobody here, obviously, is ready to predict precisely how all this would be done. There is a chicken-and-egg problem of which comes first, but in the end it is clear that American troops will not be completely withdrawn without the release of prisoners and the prisoners will not be released by Hanoi without the withdrawal of the troops. It will be up to the negotiators here to put the two together and come up with an agreement to accomplish both at the same time.

The third flat forecast is that the peace talks will eventually melt or merge into a nine-power or 14-power conference on peace in Southeast Asia, and that the real Vietnamese "peace settlement" will be worked out there and not in these talks.

China as a Key

China is seen here as the key to the ultimate convening of a Southeast Asia peace conference. The emergence, at last, of Peking on the diplomatic scene opens up this possibility which until now seemed to be automatically foreclosed. It has not gone unnoticed that China's premier, Chou En-lai, remarked somewhat wistfully to the American ping-pong players that he had not been in Europe since the Indochina conference in Geneva in 1954, and would like to visit again. If China decides to move actively in world diplomacy, its acceptance of a Southeast Asian conference would place it automatically in the great-power ranks at the peace table.

Meanwhile, the next key date in this slow unfolding will be the South Vietnam elections. Once they are out of the way, Mr. Nixon will not only be free to act on complete troops withdrawals: He will have to act if he is going to get the Vietnam situation cleaned up before the American elections a year later. The President's refusal to do more than minutely accelerate the withdrawal timetable in April was, according to sources here, dictated entirely by his determination not to make any moves which might radically alter the atmosphere in which Saigon will conduct its elections.

But once they are over, the American military mission in Vietnam will clearly be coming rapidly to an end. The betting here is that the President will get the end get assurances from Hanoi on prisoner release, even perhaps a release of the men in stages over a period of possibly six months—and that in November of this year Mr. Nixon will announce the withdrawal of American troops in stages to be completed by June of 1972.

Meanwhile, Ambassador David K. E. Bruce will be returning to Washington at the end of May for a thorough policy review with Mr. Nixon and administration strategists. Mr. Bruce will round out a year on the job here in Paris in July. His tenure is not indefinite, and the question of how much longer he stays on in Paris will probably depend on how much of a role Mr. Nixon wants the Paris talks to play.

In his remarks to the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 18, the President said: "If the North Vietnamese want to negotiate with the United States, the time for negotiation—except for the prisoner issue, of course—is rapidly drawing to a close."

Theater.

The Trib has its own "first nighters" all over Europe... and reports regularly on the New York stage as well.

If it's the smell of greasepaint and the roar of the crowd you're after, then you ought to read the Tribune every day.

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That includes galleries and the auction houses, too: it's important reading if you paint, sculpt or merely collect.

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Poll Shows Nixon's Popularity Stabilized at Low Point

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., May 9.—Public confidence in President Nixon has stabilized at its low point, which was first recorded in a survey conducted immediately following the Laotian invasion in early February.

During this 3-month period, Mr. Nixon has not been able to recoup two years of general losses in public popularity. Recent events at home and abroad, however, have not produced any further decline.

In the latest survey, conducted April 23-25—at the time of the anti-war demonstrations in Washington—50 percent of the U.S. voting-age population gave Mr. Nixon a vote of confidence for the way he was handling his job; 38 percent expressed disapproval, while 12 percent had no opinion. These findings represent virtually no change over the last three previous measurements.

The President's lowest level of public approval since taking office was 49 percent, recorded last month. His highest popularity level, 68 percent, was reached in November, 1969, just after he had announced his plan for staged withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

To obtain the results reported today, personal interviews were conducted with a total of 1,599 adults in more than 300 localities. This is the question which has been asked about the incumbent President since the Roosevelt years:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job as President?

Mr. Nixon's popularity since the beginning of 1971 follows:

Nixon's Popularity Since Start of 1971

	Approve %	Disapprove %	No Opin. %
April 23-25	50	38	12
April 3-5	49	38	13
March 12-14	50	37	13
Feb. 19-21	51	36	13
Laos Invasion			
Jan. 9-10	56	33	11

To identify those population groups that have contributed most to the downward trend in Mr. Nixon's popularity over the last two years, a comparison of the latest findings was made with a spring, 1969, survey, when Mr. Nixon's rating had stabilized near its high point.

As shown below, the most pronounced decline during the last two years has occurred among Democrats, young adults in their twenties, farmers, and persons living in the Far West. Sizable declines have occurred in all groups except rank-and-file Republicans.

'Approval' Profile Spring,

	'69 Pct.	Latest 50 Pct.	Point Chge
NATIONAL	65	50	—15
Sex			
Men	69	53	—16
Women	63	47	—16
Race			
White	67	53	—14
Non-white	42	27	—15
Education			
College	70	55	—15
High school	66	49	—17
Grade school	60	47	—13
Occupation			
Prof. & Bus.	70	55	—15
Clerical & Sales	69	55	—14
Farmers	69	47	—22
Manual	63	45	—18
Age			
21-29 years	70	49	—21
30-49 years	66	53	—13
50 & over	62	49	—13
Religion			
Protestant	69	55	—14
Catholic	60	47	—13
Jewish	34	20	—14
Politics			
Republican	84	80	— 4
Democrat	55	34	—21
Independent	65	50	—15
Region			
East	63	50	—13
Midwest	66	51	—15
South	67	53	—14
West	68	44	—24

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There is no dollar crisis in Europe for Pan Am passengers.

If you have a Pan Am ticket you can walk into any one of our offices throughout Europe (or anywhere in the world for that matter) and exchange your dollars for local currency.

Up to $100 a day.

Every day for as long as you want.

If you have a Pan Am ticket and a major credit card, we'll even cash your personal check, up to $100, for local currency.

Every day for as long as you want.

And we'll do the same at any one of our Inter-Continental Hotels.

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$400.00-A-MONTH TAX-FREE CASH WHENEVER YOU GO TO THE HOSPITAL

—Only 25¢ covers your entire family for the first month

★ Pays you cash at the rate of $400.00 a month for each hospital stay...even for life, if necessary.

★ Pays in addition to any other companies' coverage you have—including Medicare.

★ Pays all cash direct to you (not to doctor or hospital).

★ Guaranteed Renewable for Life. National Home guarantees never to cancel your protection no matter how old you become or how many claims you have.

No salesman will call—No medical examination required—No age limit

ACT NOW—YOUR ENROLLMENT FORM MUST BE MAILED BY MIDNIGHT, THURS., MAY 13, OR IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED!

ONE out of two families will have someone in the hospital this year! It could be you — or some beloved member of your family—tomorrow...next week...next month. Sad to say, very few families have anywhere near enough coverage to meet today's soaring hospital costs. These costs have doubled in just a few short years.

Stop for a moment. Think how much a long stay in the hospital will cost you or a loved one. How would you ever pay for costly, but necessary, X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? Many have learned the hard way that public and private insurance pays only 40% of the nation's total medical care bill. What would you do if your pay check stopped, but living expenses kept going on the same as ever? The same rent, phone, food, all the day-to-day expenses that never stop.

What is the average breadwinner to do? We believe we have the answer in our National Home plan that . . .

Pays you $400.00-a-month tax-free cash whenever you are hospitalized.

What a blessing it is when you know you have $400.00 cash coming in every month when you go to the hospital. You get your $100.00-a-month cash — tax-free — as long as you are confined in the hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness — *even for life*, if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one to five-day hospital stay. Since we provide *lifetime* benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

Now, this low-cost plan from National Home enables you to enjoy this protection at once. Your introductory rate is just 25¢ for the first month's coverage for your entire family. Then, you may continue at National Home's regular low rates.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of the $400.00-a-month plan are paid directly to you, in tax-free cash, in *addition* to whatever you may receive from your insurance with any other company! Use the money as you see fit — for hospital or doctor bills, mortgage or rent payments, to replace savings—or any necessary, but costly, expenses *not* covered by other hospital policies.

Everything costs more these days (need we tell you?) and hospital care is certainly no exception! While 7 out of 8 Americans have *some* hospital insurance, most have found it does not cover *all* bills that pile up when sickness or accident strikes. That's why National Home developed this low-cost plan that helps you pay hospital costs or other expenses.

We can never cancel your policy!

You can count on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us: Your policy guarantees that we can *never* cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for *Life*!

And that's not all. Suppose you have a growing family — this policy (NH10-669). . .

PAYS $400.00-A-MONTH CASH for each accident or illness. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital.

PAYS $200.00-A-MONTH CASH for the first three months, when you're 65 or over. And a full $400.00-A-MONTH CASH thereafter—*even for life*. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital.

PAYS $240.00-A-MONTH CASH if a covered child is hospitalized for injury or illness. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital. And the benefits continue for as long as necessary.

PAYS $1,600.00-A-MONTH CASH when both husband and wife (under age 65) are hospitalized at the same time for accidental injury for as long as both remain in the hospital—even for life, if necessary.

PAYS $400.00-A-MONTH CASH for a registered nurse at home if your doctor has you hire one within five days following a covered hospital confinement of five days or more.

PAYS up to $2,000.00 CASH for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

65 OR OVER? YOU COLLECT IN ADDITION TO MEDICARE BENEFITS

We have designed this plan as a valuable addition to whatever is paid by Medicare—or health insurance you may have with any other companies. In fact, combined public and private insurance covers only about 57% of the total medical costs for people 65 or over. Remember, all checks will be sent directly to you (not to the doctor or hospital), to give you that "extra" help just when you need it most. Use the tax-free cash any way you see fit. In addition to any benefits you may receive from Medicare, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of $200.00 a month for the first 3 months, and $400.00 monthly while hospitalized thereafter . . . *even for life if necessary!*

Pays you $240.00-a-month cash whenever any dependent child is hospitalized.

When you choose Coverage for Children, *all* your unmarried dependent children from age one month through 18 years are covered, too! What's more, any newborn children you have in the future are covered *automatically* at the age of one month —*at no additional cost to you*. And whenever any of your children go to the hospital, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of $240.00-a-month cash, for as long as necessary. Children are covered for accidents from the first day and for sickness from the sixth day.

Pays you tax-free cash Maternity Benefits, too.

With this plan, you can also collect cash at the rate of $400.00 a month for *every day* you are confined to the hospital for pregnancy, childbirth, or even miscarriage. You get this cash, which is yours to use as you see fit, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. Of course, both parents must be enrolled in this plan for the entire period of pregnancy.

Pays you $400.00-a-month cash for a Registered Nurse at Home.

Here's a wonderful "get well" benefit of this National Home plan: You collect cash benefits at the rate of *$400.00 a month* when your doctor has you employ a full-time registered nurse within five days after you come home, following a stay in the hospital of five days or more for which benefits were payable. You are paid for the same number of covered days that you were in the hospital—*even up to 1½ full months*!

Double Cash Accident Benefit.

When you and your insured spouse are hospitalized *at the same time for an accidental injury*, this National Home plan pays you an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE CASH BENEFIT. *You* receive not $400.00 but $800.00 a month. *Your spouse* receives not $400.00 but $800.00 a month. That's *$1,600.00 in all, in cash payments to you every month* (when under age 65) starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

Pays you up to $2,000.00 cash for these accidental losses...

The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect $1,000.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and $2,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

Waiver of premium benefit.

Should you—the policyowner—be hospitalized for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this National Home plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. Then, if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for 90 days, we will again pay any premiums while you are in the hospital—for the total confinement! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force.

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your National Home policy covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy . . . during the first 2 years only.

This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

Nationally known and respected.

This is the kind of outstanding protection you may have seen in *Reader's Digest, Parents', National Geographic* and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states — and many foreign countries — paying benefits at the rate of more than $1,500,000.00 a month. In addition, our Company has a RECOMMENDED rating from *Best's Insurance Reports*, one of the foremost insurance authorities in the nation.

Fast, reliable claim service when needed most.

You never really know how good a policy is until you have to make a claim. That's why we think you'll be interested in what some of our National Home members have to say. Their comments—quoted below—are typical of the hundreds of expressions of appreciation we receive from policyowners every week.

"Received your checks totaling $585.68 for injury. I appreciated your kindness and promptness in the claim. It certainly came in handy and I had less worries knowing I had this protection. You certainly paid all the benefits stated in the policy without question." MRS. ANGELA B. HARDY, Abbeville, Louisiana

"You folks were very prompt in sending the money when my wife went to the hospital for surgery. Thank you so much." HAROLD DOVENBORG, Zanesville, Ohio

"I was more than satisfied with the way my claim was handled. One couldn't ask for better service and the 'get well soon' message was one of the nicest thoughts on your part. I thank you sincerely." MARGUERITE LINDAU, Duluth, Minnesota.

Outstanding Americans like these Recommend this Coverage.

DR. E. STANLEY JONES, *internationally known evangelist, author, missionary statesman:* "In offering low-cost health insurance by mail, you are rendering a valuable service to thousands of people who have no other opportunity to avail themselves of such protection. It's reassuring to know that policyowners insured by the National Liberty group are receiving more than $1,500,000.00 a month in benefits."

JEROME HINES, *leading bass with the Metropolitan Opera Company:* "It seems to me that the concept of health insurance by mail is a very sensible one. It's quick, easy and economical. Nobody makes surprise visits to your home to ask personal questions. There's no medical examination. And costly processing charges are eliminated. This means more protection at less cost. I congratulate National Home Life Assurance Company for meeting a real need."

National Liberty commended in the Congressional Record of the United States Congress

National Liberty Corporation, parent of National Home Life Assurance Company, has been commended in the United States Congressional Record for bringing low-cost insurance to the general public: "National Liberty deserves recognition for providing service beyond the expected, service willingly offered to those who are not being cared for in other ways. This is the secret of success for its low-cost insurance plans. With the highest public interest at heart, the National Liberty Corporation group of companies combines reliability and quality of service with noteworthy price advantages. It is to be commended on its leadership and vision in this field of human welfare."

Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this plan? Because this is a *guaranteed* enrollment offer, we can open the enrollment only during a limited time period—with a *firm* deadline date for *everyone*. To provide you with this broad coverage at these rates, we must receive your Enrollment Form during the same period as all the others.

As soon as we receive your Enrollment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Mail. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. It is a very short document and you'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is *no fine print*. Show it, if you wish, to your doctor, lawyer, insurance agent, or some other trusted advisor.

Here are your low rates.

The following rate chart shows how little it costs after the first month to cover yourself, your spouse and any adult dependent. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue you only one policy of this type. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

Age at Enrollment	Monthly Premium per Adult
16-44	only $2.45
45-49	only $2.85
50-54	only $3.15
55-74	only $3.65
75-79	only $4.15
80-84	only $4.65
85 and over	only $5.75

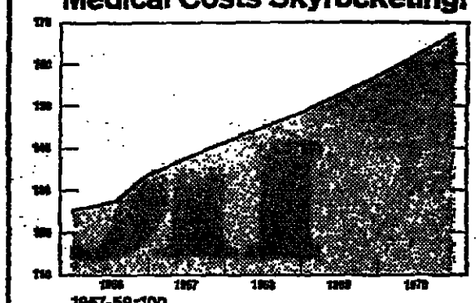
Only $1.80 more per month covers all your unmarried dependent children . . . from the age of one month through 18 years. Newborn children are covered *automatically* at the age of one month — at no additional cost. And then if you wish, just add $.95 monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too.

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrollment) will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next! Once you have enrolled in this National Home plan, your rate can never be changed because of how much or how often you collect from us—or because of advanced age—but only if there is a general rate adjustment, up or down, on all policies of this type in your entire state!

Act NOW—"Later" May Be Too Late! Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month.

TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrollment Form into the mail *today*—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to buy protection at *any* cost. That's why we urge you to act today —*before* anything unexpected happens.

Medical Costs Skyrocketing!



SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT THIS NATIONAL HOME PLAN

1. How much will I be paid when I go to the hospital?

You will receive cash at the rate of $400.00 a month ($13.33 a day). When you're 65 or over, you collect (in addition to any Medicare benefits) $200.00 a month for the first 3 months, and $400.00 monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized thereafter. And you collect cash for an accident even if you're in the hospital for only one day. Coverage for illness begins the sixth day—and benefits are paid in full for as long as you're hospitalized . . . even for life, if necessary.

2. Do you pay me cash when my children go to the hospital?

You collect cash at the rate of $240.00 a month whenever any of your children (age 1 month through 18 years) go to the hospital—if Coverage for Children is added to the basic plan. Coverage for accidents begins on the first day—sickness on the sixth day. And if you have a growing family—as soon as any newborn child is one month old, he, too, is covered—*automatically* . . . at no additional cost.

3. When do I start to collect hospital benefits?

This new plan (NH10-669) covers you from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness—*even for life*, if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one to five-day hospital stay. Since we provide *lifetime* benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

4. Will you pay me cash benefits for pregnancy?

Yes, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. You collect cash at the rate of $400.00 a month for pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. (Both parents have to be enrolled in this plan for entire pregnancy period.)

5. Suppose I'm hospitalized for a long time and can't meet my premium payments?

If you—the policyowner—are hospitalized for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. You aren't expected to pay us back, either.

6. Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my policy cover?

Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your policy covers everything except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; confinements within a U.S. Government hospital or a nursing or convalescent facility; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.

7. What are the requirements to enroll in this National Home plan?

You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health; and to qualify during this Enrollment Period—you must enroll before midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.

8. Besides saving money—are there any other advantages to joining this plan during this Enrollment Period?

Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrollment Form in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waivers" or restrictive endorsements can be put on your policy!

9. How do I enroll?

Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and mail it via Air Mail, with just 25¢ in U.S. currency, for the first month's protection for your entire family. Mail to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home policy by mail. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer or other trusted advisor. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

T. Robert Fetterolf
PRESIDENT
National Home Life Assurance Company

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NATIONAL HOME HEALTH PLAN

National Home Life Assurance Company
a division of National Liberty Corporation
Governor William W. Scranton, Chairman of the Board
Adm. Offices: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

This policy is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

Established 1920—Over 50 Years of Service

HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:

1. Complete this brief Enrollment Form. | 2. Cut out along dotted line. | 3. Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ in U.S. currency and send it, via Air Mail, to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM

Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan
NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA
6-1364-9-14

(Please Print)

NAME MR. MRS. MISS _____ (First / Middle Initial / Last)

ADDRESS _____ (Street or RD #)

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ (Month / Day / Year) AGE _____ SEX Male ☐ Female ☐

OCCUPATION _____

List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

	NAME (Please Print)	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH	DAY	YEAR	AGE
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

☐ Check here if you want Coverage for your Children.

☐ Check here if you want Coverage for your Children and Maternity Benefits.

I hereby enroll in National Home's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all other Covered Members listed above. To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature X _____ Date _____

NHA-10 NH10-669 EP 5 (400)

MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, THURS., MAY 13, 1971

H1245 1364

هكذا من الأصل

Eurobonds

Market at a Virtual Standstill Pending Moves in Money Crisis

By Carl Gewirtz

RIS, May 9.—The Euro-market came to a virtual istill last week as bor-rs and investors waited to what decisions would be 1 over the weekend to re-the crisis sparked by West any's decision to stop buy-dollars at the official sup-level.

: the secondary market, s for dollar-denominated ght bonds were under pres-at midweek. But by Fri-there was an improvement, some prices back to their -ago levels and others e their low for the week. aders ascribed this late-firming in part, to the prof-king evident in DM and er issues. The proceeds of se sales as well as fresh y that had missed the ac-in deutsche marks and ers moved into the dollar s, which yield about a per-centage point more interest than comparably rated DM and guilder issues.

Profit-taking on Japanese convertibles saw the price for Fuji Photo's 6 3/4 percent bonds fall to 160 bid; 162 asked, from the previous week's closing of 175-177. Komatsu's 6 1/4 percent issue finished at 108-110, down from 121 1/2-123 1/2.

Three new issues, which market sources said were to have been announced in the latter half of last week were put off.

The only new issue of the week—announced, of course, before Wednesday's decision by the German authorities—was from Philip Morris. It is offering $15 million of 7-year notes with an expected coupon of 8 percent and another $15 million of 15-year bonds at an expected 8 1/2 percent.

Still on offer is the $20 million 15-year bond from Sté. Le Nickel, which is expected to yield 9 percent.

Managers of both issues report they are going quite well and emphatically denied rumors of cancellation.

But the reluctance of the market to make any new commitments after midweek might result in a decision to extend the selling period beyond the end of this week, according to Banque Rothschild, manager of the Nickel issue.

The Philip Morris issue is due to be priced on Wednesday and managers said developments over the weekend could prompt an extension also.

The Finnish municipal loan is the only outstanding mark-denominated issue. Managers of the 60 million DM 12-year bond said that the offering date might be extended if market conditions remained unsettled. Pricing is expected to be at 99.5 with a coupon of 8 percent.

The 60 million European Currency Unit issue from Italy's ENEL was priced last week at 99.5 with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

siness Council Unit edicts U.S. Growth

T SPRINGS, Va., May 9 DJ).—The economic advisers he semi-annual meeting of Business Council, which s the nation's leading iessmen have predicted "a nuing pattern of moderate omic growth" throughout and generally agreed that increase in monetary and l stimulus is currently re-d."

ie advisers repeated their ast of three months earlier gross national product will about $1,050 billion this , up about 7.5 percent from ar earlier.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week May 2	Prior Week April 25	1970 May 3
Commodity index ...	108.9	108.6	113.5
*Currency in circ....	$56,715,000	$56,610,000	$53,111,000
*Total loans	$83,344,000	$83,498,000	$80,969,000
Steel prod (tons)....	2,960,000	2,926,000	2,593,000
Auto production	...	...	163,701
Daily oil prod (bbls).	9,931,000	9,910,000	9,685,000
Freight car loadings..	541,815	534,740	553,872
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	28,897,000	28,641,000	27,690,000
Business failures......	273	190	214

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†March	Prior Month	1970
Employed	78,475,000	78,537,000	79,112,000
Unemployed	5,000,000	4,847,000	3,657,000
Industrial production.	165.2	164.9	169.4
*Personal income.....	$836,300,000	$830,400,000	$777,600,000
Consmr's Price Index..	119.8	119.4	114.5
*Money supply.......	$219,200,000	$217,400,000	$199,500,000
Constructn contracts..	142	126	215
	†February	Prior Month	1970
*Mfrs. inventories.....	$99,555,000	$99,708,000	$96,703,000
*Exports	$3,689,700	$3,735,400	$3,628,400
*Imports	$3,553,400	$3,686,300	$2,295,200

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

N.Y. Stock Prices Steady Despite Dollar Crisis, But Credit Markets Come In for a Sharp Buffeting

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT).—Despite a renewed wave of speculation in the West German mark and other currencies that created a new international monetary crisis last week, financial markets in this country remained remarkably cool.

Wall Street's bullish contingent was highly impressed with the stock market's ability to withstand the normally unsettling currency developments.

The market lost ground for the week, but the decline was modest and most of it represented a continuation of the preceding week's consolidating move rather than a reflection of international monetary tensions.

It was, however, a troubling period for the credit markets. The Treasury's effort to refinance $8.44 billion of maturing notes was, in the words of one veteran trader, a failure, with 30 percent of maturing debt turned in for cash. And interest rates on corporate and local government bonds climbed for the seventh consecutive week, reaching their highest levels since last November.

Even without a new long-term Treasury bond in the latest government financing, bond prices declined sharply. Investors were obviously worried about such things as a large federal budget deficit, the rapid growth of the money supply, the danger of renewed inflation, a possible return to tighter money conditions later this year, and the continuation of the heavy calendar of corporate bond sales.

On top of it all was worry over the implications of the international currency crisis, which caused the Fed to pump an extensive amount of credit into the money market here.

Otherwise, the week's economic news was quite mixed. The trend of consumer buying continued to run rather strong, but the latest reports on wholesale prices, the budget situation, the unemployment rate and construction spending gave little comfort to those who view the general economic picture with optimism.

Without doubt, the consumer has embarked on a more confident buying spree—a fact that was evident in the latest figures on consumer debt and retail sales. Since consumer outlays constitute about two-thirds of the gross national product, this has important implications for the overall performance of the economy in 1971.

A Federal Reserve Board report indicated that consumers contracted debt at an accelerated rate during March. With auto credit and personal loans leading the way, consumer credit in that month jumped by $495 million, the biggest increase in 16 months and well above the February gain of $102 million.

At the same time, it was indicated that total retail sales around the country showed a gain of 4 percent to more than $7.5 billion in the final week of April, capping one of the strongest months for department and retail stores in years.

The most disappointing news of the week to the administration's economic strategists, however, were the reports that the unemployment rate inched up again for 6.1 percent and that wholesale prices, a precursor of general price trends, went up more rapidly in April than in recent months.

The pivotal index of industrial wholesale prices, seasonally adjusted, rose in April by five-tenths of 1 percent, a substantial movement for a single month and the largest increase since last October. In the preceding five months, the average rise was only two-tenths of 1 percent. The overall wholesale price index climbed by a similar five-tenths of 1 percent last month.

The stock market closed the week generally lower with all the averages showing moderate declines. The broad-based indexes were relatively weaker than the blue chips.

On the New York Stock Exchange, 1,106 stocks were lower for the week, while 565 closed higher and 154 ended unchanged.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average was down 4.78 points to 936.97; the Standard & Poor's 500 index declined 1.08 to 102.87 and the Big Board composite fell back 0.60 to 56.67.

Trading on the New York exchange contracted as investors awaited weekend actions in the monetary situation. The week's volume was 86.4 million shares, against 102.7 million in the preceding week.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT).—Uncertainty over the international monetary situation plus profit-taking weakened most issues traded last week on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market.

There were few major price changes in either market, with most losses between a point or two. The glamour issues were the biggest losers.

The weaker trend of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index, which closed on Friday at 26.24, down 0.23 from the close of the preceding week.

Turnover on the exchange fell to 23,670,165 shares from 31,412,355 shares in the previous week.

The Over-the-Counter market also finished lower. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues dropped 3.20 points to end the week at 467.93.

Among the losers, Beeline Fashions dropped 3 points in active trading. On Wednesday, Genesco, Inc., the large apparel manufacturer, announced plans to acquire Beeline, a leading door-to-door retailer.

The Charter Corp. lost 4; Western Publishing dipped a point and Diagnostic Data fell 6 points.

On the upside, Anheuser Busch, the nation's largest beer producer, advanced 2 points. The company recently proposed splitting its stock two-for-one.

Also making gains were Hallcraft Homes, which tacked on 4; Noxell rose 3 and Frigitronics moved ahead 2 points.

Most of the bank and insurance issues fell fractionally as institutional selling increased somewhat.

Over-Counter Market

IEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the unter industrials giving the high, low l last bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last prices. All quotation supplied by the tional Association of Securities Dealers .. are not actual transactions but are resentative interdealer prices at which se securities could have been sold. ices do not include retail markup, rkdown or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
T Corp	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
KCO Ind †	8¼	7½	8¼	+1
A Protect Sys	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
) Inc	12	11	11½	+ ¼
'S Inc	7¾	6⅝	7¼	— ⅜
T Corp	7⅞	7⅜	7½	— ⅜
3 Indust	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅞
) Inc pf.40	6¼	6¼	6¼	
l Indust	7½	6⅞	7½	+1
M Corp .15	10½	10½	10½	
erle Indust	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
ithl Paper	7⅞	7	7	— ⅜
celerators Inc	33¾	32½	32¾	—1½
e Industries	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
meElec .16	7½	7¼	7¼h	
ushnel Process .50	23⅜	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅜
mar Research	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
disonWes .20	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
ley Corp	4½	3⅝	4	
vance Ross	4⅜	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
vanced Comp Tech	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅜
ro Systems	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
er Six	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
Indust	3⅜	3½	3¼	— ¼
-Tenn NatGas .80	12¾	12½	12¾	
ee Homes	4⅛	4	4	— ⅜
ertsInc .12g	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
oiac Inc †	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
on Labs .36	55	53½	53¾	— ½
ien Electron&Imp	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
exand&Alexand .36	30⅛	29½	30	— ⅜
xand Baldw .60	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—1
orex Data	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
co Land Devlp	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅞
Tech Inc	3½	3	3½	
eghenyBev †	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ½
ergan Pharm	39	37	37¼	+ ⅜
led Equities	13½	12	12	—1⅜
ledTeleph .06g	15⅝	14⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
led Therm 1.10	32½	32	32½	— ½
yn&Bacon	17⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅜
e Creme Lab	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
hanumeric	4	3⅜	3⅞	— ½
ine Geophysical	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
arex Inc	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
Beef Packers	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
Bioculture	28⅜	26⅜	27¼	+ ½
Biomedical	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
BusinessProd .20	23⅜	22¾	22¾	—1⅛
Consumer	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Elec LVABS	8½	9½	9½	—
Express 1.40	109⅝	108½	109⅞	+ ⅞
Express pf2.30	111	109¼	111	+1
Express cv pf1.50	109⅝	108⅜	109⅝	+ ⅞
FinlCorp .08b	35	33½	33½	—1⅜
FinlLsg Svcs	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
Furniture .28	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Greetings .32	57½	56⅝	56⅝	+ ½
Inf Developmt	10⅞	9	9	—1
Medicorp	25⅝	24	24	— ⅝
Music Stores	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Nuclear	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅜
Rubber&Plas .90	15⅞	15¼c	15¼	— ¼
Television Com	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	—1
Wald&Mfg .80	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
oskeag 2a	58½	58	58½	
adite	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	— ¼
alog Devices	11½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
ersen Lab	10⅛	10	10	— ½
euserBusch .80	53¾	48⅞	51	+2½
xter Bros	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
can Indust	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
plebaums Fd .28	31⅜	30⅜	31½	+ ⅞
plied Magnetics	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
pliedPow pf1.12	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
a Industries	7½	7⅛	7⅜	— ¼
den Mayfair	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
isto Foods	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
kansasMo Pow .56	15	21⅛	15	+2⅞
kWesternGas .68	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅜
mstrong AJ	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
rowHartHgm 1.80b	31½	30	30⅜	—1⅛
Wo Corp †	8	6	6	—2
ylda Cp	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅝
cot Textile	6½	6⅛	6½	
soCocaColaBol †	37⅜	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅜
socTrkLinA .40	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
lanta Gas Lt 1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
tomation Sciences	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Yas&Co 1	31½	30½	31	+ ¼
ird Atomics	6	5½	5⅝	— ½
RerMichl .20g	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
iltPaint&Ch .20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
ndag	33⅛	34⅛	33⅜	+2⅜
ngorHydEl 1.20	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
nkBldgEquipmt †	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ½
nkAmRlty .70g	28⅛	27⅜	27⅜	—1⅛
ners Unit Mtge	2⅛	2	2	
rber Greene	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
rdan Corp	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
rnes Hind Phar	43	42	42	
rnett Mtg 1.02a	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
ssett Furn .80a	53⅞	51⅜	51⅜	+1½
ttmrrller 1.10	61	56	55	—5¾
yless Mkts .60b	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
zar Inc .48	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅞
echam Inc .88	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	
efland Intl	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
eline Fash .30	15⅛V	14⅛	12⅛	—3
elay Drug .40	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
kins Co .40	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
lknap Mfg .45g	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
lmont Ind	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
nsfSMtge .45g	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
rgstrmPapA .60	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+1
rkshire Gas 1.30	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
rkshire Hath	32½	31½	31½	—1½
rnz-O-Matic	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
tz Labs .32	47½	46⅜	47⅜	+ ⅜
vis Indust	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
bb Mfg	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
g Drum .60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
llups WestnPet .30	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
o Dynamics	28⅛	27	27	— ¾
rd & Son 1	50	48⅛	48⅛	—2
rcher Corp	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
ackHills P&L 2.04	36	35½	36	½
asius Ind	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
ueChipStamp .12a	16⅜	14	15	—3⅛
uebird Supply	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
bEvansFarm .60	28⅛	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
se Electric	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
nanza Internatl	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
ozAllenH .04r	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
ston Capital	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Braden Ind .05s	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Branco .60	33⅛	31¼	31¼	—2⅛
Bresnahan Computer	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
Briland Min Ltd	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
BrinksInc .25g	58⅛	57⅜	57⅜	—1⅛
Bristol Brass	10	10	10	
Brockton T Gas 2.24	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ½
Brooks Scanlon .30	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
Brown Enterprises	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1
Browning Arms .50	17	16⅞	17	+ ½
Brush Beryllium	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ½
BrynMawrGrp .50	19½	18⅞	18⅞	—1
Buckbee Mears .20	19	17⅜	17⅜	—1⅜
BuckeyeIntl .07g	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
Bunnington Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Burnup & Sims	37⅛	36	37⅛	+1⅛
Butler Mfg .78	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
Butler Natl Corp	11	9⅞	10⅛	—1⅛
CTC Computer	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
Cagles Inc	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
Calbiochem	13½	12⅞	12⅞	—1
Calif Pac Util 1.12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
CalWatSvc 1.70	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Calvert Explor	4	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
CambridgeFd .02g	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Cambridge Nuclear	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
CameronBrown 1.16g	29⅜	27⅝	27⅝	—2⅜
Camin Labs	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅜
CampbellTaggart 1	39	38	39	
CampusCasuals †	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Cannon Mills 3.60a	111	102	102	—9
Cannon MillsB 3.60a	102	100	100	
Conrad Prec Ind	8⅜	7½	8⅛	+1
CapitalFilm Lbs	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
CapitalMtgIn 1.02g	25⅜	24	24½	—1
Capital Swst .05g	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Capital Foods .02e	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Capitol Intl Airways	6½	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
CapTech Inc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Care Corp	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Carhart Photo	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ½
Caroline Caribbean	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Carolina Freight .68	23	17½	11½	—12½
Carte Blanche	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
Carter Group s	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Cascade Cp .05g	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅜
Cascade Nat Gas .72	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
Castlewood Intl	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Cencor Inc	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
Centex Corp	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
Cent VtPub Svc 1.28	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Century Convalescent	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
Century Laboratories	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
Champion Prod .26g	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
Chance AB 1	8	27	27⅛	—1⅛
Chanco Medical Ind	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Channel Companies	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—2⅛
Charles RivBreeding	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
Charmita Inc	4	3⅛	3⅛	
Charter Co .10g	44⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—2⅛
Charter Oil Ltd	6	6	6	— ⅛
Chemical Learnn .80	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Chesapeakeind †	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
Chesapeake Instr	8⅜	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
ChesapeakeUt .80b	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
ChiBridg&Ir 1.40a	101	100⅛	100½	+ ½
ChiltonCp .08g	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—1
Christiana Sec 1.25g	127	121⅛	127	+4
Christiana Sec pf 7	104	104	104	
CitzSouCap .20g	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
CitizensSoRlt .77g	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
CitizensMtg .40g	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
CitizensUtil A s	28	28	28	
CitizensUtilB 1.32	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
ClarkJLMfg .72	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
Class Intl s	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
Clausing Corp	8	7⅛	7⅛	
Cleary Petroleum	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Clevepak Corp	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Clinton Oil	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Clow Corp .68	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Coachmen Ind	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
CocaColaBttLA .90	47	44⅛	45⅛	+1⅛
Coger Corp	31⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+3⅛
Cognitronics	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
ColdwellBanker .20e	30⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅛
Coleman Sys	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ½
Collins Foods Intl	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
Columbus Mills	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
ColwellMtge 1.16g	27	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
Commerce Capital †	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Commrce House .40	38⅛c	38⅛	38⅛	
ComiShear .50	19½	19½	19½	
Comwlth Gas .40g	12	12	12	
CommonwlthNG 1.50	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
ComwlthTelPa 1.10	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1
ComwlthTelVa .15g	40	39	39	—1
Communicat Prop	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Communi Psychiatric	18⅛	15⅛	18⅛	+2⅛
Compugraphic Corp	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
Computer Commun	14	12⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Computer Consoles	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Computer Diode A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Computer Image	18	17	18	+ ½
Computer Installatns	5½	5½	5½	
Computer Learn Sys	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Computer Microtech	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
Computer Technology	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Comput Terminal Cp	8⅛	6⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
Computer Usage	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
Comress Inc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
ConAgra .50b	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
ConnNatGas 2.40	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
Consol Papers	24	22⅛	24	
Cons Rock Prod 1.20	30	29½	29½	
Consyne Corp	16⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—2⅛
Context Ind	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
ContiCapital †	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
Conti Care Cent	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Conti Investment	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Contran Corp	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Convalariums Amer	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Convenient Intl Amer	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Conwed Corp	12⅛	11	11	—1⅛
Cook Chemical .35	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Core Laboratories	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
Coronco Corp 2s	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
Cornelius Co	4⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Corporation S	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Cosmetically Yours	12½	11	11	—1½
Cousins Prop .14	31⅛	31	31⅛	
Crdk Terry .64b	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
CrawfordCo .20g	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Cross Co .50	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
Crown Crafts	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
Crutcher Resources	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
CullumCompanies .24	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Curtis Noll .40	15⅛	15	15⅛	+1⅛
Cypress Comm s	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
DEI Industries	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Damson Oil	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ½
Danalab Inc	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Danac RealEst s	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Danly Mach .72g	13	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
Dart Drug .20	33⅛	32	32	— ⅛
Dasa Corp	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Data Automation	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Data Design Lab	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Data General	44⅝	42½	42⅝	— ⅜
Data 100 Corp	10	8⅝	8⅝	—1⅜
Data Packaging	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
Data Technology	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
Datatron Processing	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Datronic Rental	3⅛	3	3	
Davis Food Svc	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Dayton Mall Iron 1a	22¼	21	21	—1¼
DeLucaChkPr 1.20	88½	87½	88½	+1⅛
Dean Foods 1	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	
Decorator Indust .16	10⅜	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
DeKalbAGRsrch .20	54⅛	53½	53⅝	— ⅜
Delhi Int Oil	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅜
Delta P Inc	3½	3¼	3½	— ½
DenverRlEst .60a	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Designatronics	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
DetrexChemInd .20	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Detroit Can Tun 1.00	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
Detroit In Bdg 1.40a	22½	22½	22½	
DeweyElectronics s	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Diagnostic Data	27⅝	23⅜	24⅛	
Diamond Cry Slt .40	20⅛	20	20	— ½
Diamond Lab .19g	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Diam Sham pf E 1.75	19½	19½	19½	
Dickey WS Mfg .72	17½	16⅜	16⅜	—1⅜
Dickson Electronics	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Digital Application	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Digitronics Cp	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Diners Club	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Disc Inc	4	3⅝	3⅝	
Diversitron	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅜
Dixon Cruc .30g	22½	22	22	— ⅜
Docutel Corp	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
Domain Indust	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
Donaldson Inc .60	22⅝	20⅜	22⅝	+1⅝
Donalson LufknJenr†	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—1
DonovanCos .48g	24⅛	23⅜	23½	—2
Dougherty Bro .10a	11¼	11	11¼	+ ½
Dow Jones 1	49½	46⅝	49½	+2⅝
Downe Communicatn	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅜
Downtowner Corp .14	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
DoyleDaneBernbh .96	24⅝	23	23	—1⅝
Ducommon 1	13⅝	13	13	—1
Dunkin Donuts	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
Duplex Products	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅜
Duriron Co .72	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅞
Dynamic Instr	4	3⅝	4	— ⅛
DynascienceCp A	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
EDP Resources	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	—1
ESD Co .48	12⅛	11	12⅛	+1⅛
EZ Painter .09g	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
EagleCountyDev wi	5½	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅜
Early Calif Ind	4	4	4	— ¼
Eastern Shoppng Ctr	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
Eberline Instrument	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ¼
Eckrich Peter .40	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
Economics Lab .34	30¾	29⅛	29⅛	—2
Educating Systems	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
Educational Devel	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
ElPaso Elec .80	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Elba Systems	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Elder Berman St .40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
EldoradoGen .10g	4⅞	3⅝	4⅛	+1
Electro Craft	4⅛	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
Electro Data	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Electro Nucleonics	17⅜	16	16	—1
Electromagnetic Ind	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
ElectronModule .05e	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
Electronized Chem	4⅞	4⅝	3⅞	— ¼
Elixir Ind	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ¼
Elizabethn Wat 1.80	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
Empire St Oil .50	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
Energy Conver Dev	29½	29	29	— ⅜
Energy Resources	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Entwistle Co	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
Epsco Incorp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Equity Oil Co .40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
Erie Techno Prod	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+1⅛
Essex Systems Co	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ½
Evans Inc	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
EverestJenn .03g	16	15	15⅞	—1
Exchange Oil Gas	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
F&B Ceco Ind	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
FabricCtrsAm .03e	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
Fabri-Tek Inc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Family Dollar Strs	31⅜	28⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
Farinon Electric	26½	25	25	—1⅛
Farmer Bros .24a	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Farmhend Inc .40	12½	9	9	—3⅛
Farrington Mfg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ½
Fashion Tress	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
FashTwoTwenty .08g	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅞
Fifth Dimension	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ¼
Findlay WF	8	8	8	
Fine Organics	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Fingerhut Corp	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
First Boston Cp 3g	106	100⅛	101	—8
FirstGenRearcs †	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅜
First Lincoln Finan	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅜
First Mississippi Cp	11	10⅛	10⅛	
FirstPennMtg .41g	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
FirstPennMtg units	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ½
FirstSuretyCp s	4⅛	4½	4½	
First Wsin Financial	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Flexsti Ind .12g	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
FlickingerCo .80	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
FloridaPubUt 1.20	28	28	28	—1
Florida Tel .32	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
FloydEnterp .15g	15⅛	15	15	
Food Fair Prop	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Food Host USA	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Forest Oil	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
Foster Grant †	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
Fotomat	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Foto Mem Inc	2⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
Fox StanleyPhoto .30	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Franklin Corp	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Franklin Elec s	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
FraserMl .18g	27⅛	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅛
FriendlyIceCrm .06	37½	35½	35⅞	—2⅛
Frigitronics	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+2⅛
FrischsRestaurnt .40b	23⅝	23	23	—1⅛
FrysFoodSt .20g	8⅝	8	8⅝	+1⅛
Fuller HB .40	26½	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
FundofLfrs .09e	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
GRI Computer	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
GRT Corp	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
GalbrthMtg 1.31g	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
Gamma Process	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Garfinckel .84	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
Gas Service 1.96	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
GatewayTransp .15g	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
Gay Gibson	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
GaynorStafford Ind	31⅝	29⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
Geico Leasing	16⅛	16½	16½	— ½
Gelman Instrument	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Aircraft	3	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Automation	21⅛	18⅛	18½	—1⅛
GenAutomotParts .36	21⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+2⅛
Gen Binding	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¾
GenCorp Ohio	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
Gen Crude Oil .40	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—1
GenGrwthPr .02g	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Gen Health Services	21⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—2⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Gen Kinetics	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Medical	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
GenRealEst .76	10	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Research Corp	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Gen ShaleProds .60a	24⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
GenTelCal pf 1	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Gen Unit Group	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Genovese Drug	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
Geriatrics Inc .05e	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
Giant Food Prop	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Giffen Ind	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
Gifford Hill .10g	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+1
Gilbert Robinson	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
Gilford Instru .72	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Glatfelter PH 1.40	27½	27	27½	
Gleason Works .42	24	22⅛	24	+1⅛
Gobal Development	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Godfrey Co 1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Gold Medallion	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
Golden Cycle	17½	15⅛	17½	+7⅛
Golden Flake .32a	12⅛	12	12	— ½
Golden Wst Fin	15	14⅛	15	— ⅛
Golden Wst Mobile	12½	12	12	— ⅛
Good LS	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+1
Goodway Copy	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
GouldInvTr †	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
GovtEmployCp .40	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
GovtEmployFinl .50	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Graco Inc .10e	36	32⅛	36	+3⅛
GrahamMfg .10g	8½	8	8	
GrantAdv Inf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Graphic Controls	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Graphic Sciences	32⅛	26	32⅛	+7⅛
GtAmMtgInv .43g	26⅛	26⅛	26½	
GtMarkwestern Pack	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
GtMidwest Cp	23⅛	21⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
Gt Southwest	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
GreenMtPower 1.12	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
GreenfieldRlEst 1.60	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Grey Advertising .50	13	12	12	—1⅛
Griffiths Electrn	4	3⅛	4	
Griggs Equipment	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Grove Press	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
GrowthIntl .15e	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Grumman Allied Ind	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Guardian Care	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Gulf Interstate .30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gyrodyne Am .20g	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
HON Indust .26a	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Hallcraft Hom	44½	40⅛	44½	+4⅛
HamiltonBro Petrol	34½	31⅛	34½	+2⅛
HancockJInv .18g	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1
Hanover Shoe 1	28½	14	14	—15
HardeesFoodSys .16	11½	11	11	— ⅛
Hardwicke Cos	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Harp&Row Pub .48	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
HarrelIint s	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Hart Carter	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Hasbro	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Hathaway Instrum	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Heuserman EF	9½	9	9	—1⅛
Havatampa Cigar .40	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
Hawthorn Finan s	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Health Ind	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
Health Tecna	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
HenredonFurn .60a	37	36½	36½	
Herff Jones s	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Heritage Corp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Hers Apparel	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Hershberger Explr	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+ ⅛
Hessinc .30g	23½	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
HesstonCp .20g	15	15	15	
Hexagon Lab	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Hercel Corp .20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Hickok El Inst	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Hickory Furniture	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Hidoc Internatl	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+1⅛
Higbee CVO	[illegible]	25	25	
Hines EdLumber 1	37	36	36	
Hodgeson Houses	7½	7	7	— ½
HollywdTurfClub 1g	45½	44	44	—1⅛
Holobeam Inc	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Hoover Co 1.40	53⅛	52½	52½	— ⅛
Horizon Corp	38	35⅛	37⅛	+2⅛
Horizon Research	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
HotelInvstrs .45g	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
House of Ronnie †	9	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Houston Oil Mineral	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
Howard Gibco	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Howell Instrum	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Howmedica Inc	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Hubinger 1	21½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Huck Manufact	5⅛	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
Hudson PulpPap 1.26	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Hurletron Inc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Hurst Performance	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Hyatt Corp	27⅛	26½	26½	—1⅛
Hyatt Int	13⅛	12½	12½	—1⅛
Hydraulic Co 1.28	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Hyster Co 1.20a	44⅛	43½	44	— ⅛
ISI Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Illini Beef Pkrs	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Image Systems	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
IndianapolisWat 1.40	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
Industrial Acoustics	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
IndustrialNucl .04e	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Industrial Services	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Informatics Inc	14½	13⅛	14⅛	+1
Information Displays	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Information Int	9⅛	9	9	—1
Information Machine	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Infrared Indus	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Inland Container 1.60	32½	32	32	— ⅛
Integrated Container	16	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
Intercont Dynam	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Intermark Invest	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
IntermtnGs .10g	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Int Alumin .10g	22⅛	22½	22½	
IntBankWash .17e	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
IntBankWashA .25e	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Intl Basic Economy	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Intl Computer	3⅛	3½	3⅛	— ½
IntlFuneral Svs	14½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Int Leisure gcp 1.28a	18½	16½	18⅛	+2⅛
Intl Leisure Hosts	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
Intl Multifoods 1.20	26½	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
Intl Systems Control	56½	55	55	—2⅛
Intl Time Sharing	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ½
InterprovPL .80	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
Intertherm Inc	8	7½	7½	
Intext Corp †	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
InventureCap .58g	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Invest Cp Fla	24½	23⅛	23⅛	—1⅛
Invest Growth	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Ionics Inc	15	13⅛	13⅛	—2
IowaSouUtil 1.64	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
IrwinRdInc .32	22	21½	21⅛	— ½
Jacobs FL .05a	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Jacquin Chas s	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
JamaicaWat&Ut †	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
JamesFred .32	30⅛	28⅛	30⅛	+1⅛
Jamesbury Cp .20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Jet Air Freight	21⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
Jiffy Foods	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Johnson EF	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Joslyn Mfg&Sup 1.12	21⅞	19⅝	21	+1½
KDI Corp	2½	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
KMS Indus	15½	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅜
KPA Nuclear Inc	3⅝	2¾	2⅞	— ⅜
Kaiser Steel	33½	31⅞	31⅞	—2⅛
Kaiser Steel pf 1.46	19	19	19	
Kalvar Cp	36⅝	30	36⅝	+6½
Kaman Corp A †	13	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
Kampgrounds Amer	20	19¼	19⅝	—1
Kars Beef Ind	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Kate Greenway .30r	3¼	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
Kathol Petroleum	2½	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
Kay Windsor .60	41¼	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅝
Kayex Corp8	12	11¼	12	+1¼
Kayot Inc	12⅝	11½	11½	—1½
Kaysam Corp	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
Kearney & Trecker	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅜
Kearney Natl	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Keene Corp	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1½
Kellett Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Kellwood .72	41	38	39	—3
Kelly Svcs .50	32	30	30	—2
Keuffel & Esser	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
Kewaunee Scien .80	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Keyes Fibre .90	18½	18⅜	18½	
KeystoneCusFd .10g	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
KeystonePCem .10e	13½	13	13	— ½
King Internat Corp	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
King Kullen .50	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Kings Electronics	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
Kirk Corp	6½	6	6	— ½
Knape&VogtMf 1.20	37½	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
Knudsen Corp 1.60	42	41	41⅜	— ⅝
Koss Electronics	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
Kroy Ind	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Krueger WA .40	21	20	21	+1
Kuhlman Corp .40a	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅜
LMF Corp .98g	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
Laclede Steel	66	64	66	+2
Ladd Petroleum	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
LakeSupPw 1.44a	21⅝	20½	20½	—1⅛
Lamb Weston .22	26½	26	26⅛	
LancasterCol .20g	22⅝	22	22½	
Lance Inc .84	38⅛	38	38	— ¼
Land gresources	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Lane Co .50a	41⅝	39⅝	40⅞	+1⅛
Lane Wood	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ½
Larson Ind	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
Lawter Chem .32	38⅞	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
Leadville Corp	17½	15⅝	17½	+2⅛
LeaspacCorp .01r	13	10½	12	+1¼
LeewayMotFr .40	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
Leggett&Platt .36	17	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
Lehigh Coal&Nav	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Leisure Group	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Leisure Lodges	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
Lewis Bus Form .20	12½	11¼	11¼	—1⅛
LiberianIrOr .85g	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ¼
Life Sciences	15⅝	15	15⅛	
Lifestyle Co	4½	4½	4½	
Lightoller Inc .30	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	— ¼
Lin Broadcast	14⅞	13⅝	13⅞	—1⅛
LincolnMtgInv .25g	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
Lincoln T&T 1.20	35½	35	35½	+ ½
LindbergCp .30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
LiquidTransport .15g	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ½
Liquidonics Ind	8⅝	6⅞	8⅝	+2
Little AD	16⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—1½
Loblaw .40	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Loctite Corp .06e	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
Loft Candy	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Log Etronics	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
Lomas Nettleton Finl	18⅞	17½	17½	—1½
LomasNetMtg 1.47g	38⅜	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅜
LoneStarBr .80a	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Longchamp's Inc	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
LongsDrugStr .64	80⅛	79½	79½	— ⅜
Lowes Co .22	65⅞	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅜
Lynch Comm Sys .40	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Lynlex	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
M&T MtgeInv un	18½	18½	18½	
MTS Systems .10	10½	10	10	— ½
MacDermid Inc .40	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
MacMillan Bloedl	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	—1
MadisonGas&El .92	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	2
Major Pool Equip	5⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—1⅛
Major Realty	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Mallinckrodt Ch .70	87⅛	86	87⅛	+1½
Manor Care Inc	8	8	8	
Marathon Mfg	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—1½
Marcus Herm .14g	8⅛	8½	8½	
Marion Corp	8⅛	8	8	
Maritime Fruit Car	17⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅜
Mark Systems	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Marsh Supmkts .45	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Martha Manning	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
MarthaWhite Fds .30	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	+1⅛
MartinBrower .15g	35½	34	34	—1⅝
Mary Kay	47	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅜
Maui Ld&Pineapple	12½	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅞
McCormickCo .60a	65	60	62	
McQuay Inc .60	25⅝	25	25	—1
MedianMl .05g	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Medic Home Enterpr	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
Medical Investment	8⅞	7⅛	8⅞	+1⅛
MedicalMl 1.30g	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
Medical Svcs	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
Medicenters of Amer	21	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
Medtronic	37¼	35	35	—2⅜
Meister Brau	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
Mercantile Indust	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
Merchants Inc 1.30	40	37½	39¾	+2⅛
MeridianInvDv .65g	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
Metallab Inc .40	7⅛	17½	7¾	+ ⅜
Metallurg Proces	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Methode Electro	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Meyer Fred .60b	29⅜	28⅛	29⅛	+1
Microform Data	6	5	6	+ ½
Midas Internatl .36	18	17⅛	17⅜	
Midland Capital	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅜
Midtex †	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
Midwest GasTran 1	23	23	23	
MillerBros Ind	14⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—1½
MillerHerman Inc	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Millipore Corp .18	58⅛	56½	56½	—1⅜
MinneapolisGas 2.10	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
Minnesota Fabric	33	29⅝	31⅛	—1½
MissRivTrans 1.08	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Mi sValleyGas 1b	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
MissValleySti .40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Missouri Resrch	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Mob Americana	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
Mobile Waste Cont	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Mogul Corp .24	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
Mohawk Rubber 1.20	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Monfort Colorado	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
MonmthJockyClb .45a	12	11⅛	12	+ ¼
Monterey Life Inc	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Moore Prod .32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Moore Sam .24	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
Morlan Pacific .88	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Morrison Inc .40b	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅞
Morrison Knudsen	15⅛	14½	14½	— ⅜
Mortgage Assoc	43½	42⅝	43⅛	— ¼
MtgInvWash .65g	15½	14½	14½	— ½
MortgagTrAm 1.05g	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
MortgageTrAm wi	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
MosineeCp .40	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
MotchMerryw Mach	6½	6⅛	6½	
Motor ClubAmer .22	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
Moulded Products	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Moxie Monarch	4½	4⅝	4½	
Mueller Paul .11g	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Murphy Pac Marine	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Mutual Enterprse	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
MutualRlEst .07g	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MyersLE .40g	35⅛	35	35	—1½
NBT Corp .72	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
NCC Industries	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
NardisDall .20b	16⅛	15⅛	16	+ ⅜
Narrag Cap .10g	20⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—3⅛
Nathans Famous	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
NatCarRental .10g	11	10½	11	+ ½
Nat Data Commun	10½	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Envirmntl Cli	5⅛	4	4⅛	—1⅛
Nat Equities	45	40	45	+5
Nat Gas Oil	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
Nat Hosp Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Natl Liberty	44	41⅛	44	+2⅛
NatlMtgeFd .61g	17⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Natl Patients	71⅛	63	71⅛	+8
Nat Petroleum	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NatSecResrch .55g	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
NatShowm Svc	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Natl Silver Ind	5	5	5	— ⅛
Nat Student Mktg	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Nat Tape Dist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Natl Ut&Ind .90	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Neonex Intl .05	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
NeuhoffBrPkr .15g	9⅛	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
NewEng Gas&El 1.16	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1
NewJrsyNatGas 1.12a	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Nicholson File 1.60	29⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
Nielsen A .48	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
Nielsen B .48	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+1⅛
Noel Industries	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Noland Co .64	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Nor Amer Corp	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
NorthAm Resources	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Nor Atlantic Ind	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NorCaroNG .25g	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Nor Central Airl	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
NorEuropnOil .10g	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
NorthwstEnginA 1a	42	41⅛	42	
NrthwstnNat Gas .56	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
NthwstnPS 1.50	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
Nthwst St PtCmt 1b	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Noxell Corp .72	64	59⅛	62⅛	+2⅛
Nuclear Resch Assoc	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1⅛
OEA Inc	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
OakCliffS&L .40	24	23⅛	23⅛	—1⅛
Oakridge Holdings	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Ocean Drill&Expl .20	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
Ogilvy Mather .80	36⅛	34	34	—1
Ohio Art Co .20	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
OhioFerroAl .20g	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Oil Shale Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Oilgear Co 1a	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
OlgaCo .20g	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
Olsten Corp	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
Olympia Brew 1.60a	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—1⅛
Omaha Nat .25g	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Open Road Indust	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Optical Coating Lab	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Optical Scanning	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Optics Technology	8	7	8	— ⅛
Orbanco Inc	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1
OregonFreezeDry Fd	6	5⅛	6	
Oregon Metallur	4	4	4	— ⅛
OregonPrtCem .80a	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Ormont Drug&Ch	12⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
OttrTailPw 1.40	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Overseas Nat Air	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Oxy-Catalyst	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Ozite Corp	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
PabstBrew .40g	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
Pac&South Br	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
PacAutomatn Prod	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
PacCar&Foundry 1a	68⅛	66⅛	66⅛	—2⅛
PacGambleRobin 1b	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
PacLumber .50g	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
Pac Plantronics	26⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—2⅛
Pac Scientific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Pac Veg Oil	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Package Mac 1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Pak-Well .50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Pakco Companies s	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Pako Corp .40	14⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1⅛
Palo Alto Sav&Ln	30⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—2
Pan Ocean Oil	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Panacolor Inc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Panoil Oil	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Parker Drilling	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Parkview Gem .60	20⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—2⅛
Parkwood Homes	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Pauley Petroleum	8⅛	6⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
Pavelle Corp	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
PayLessDrgNW .20g	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
PaynPak Strs .15g	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1⅛
Payn Save .35	21⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
PaylssCash .24g	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Peerless Mfg .03e	13⅛	12	12	—1⅛
Peerless Tube .20a	35	33	33	—2
Penn Pacific	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
PennGasWat 1.20b	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
PennzOffshGas B	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
PeoplesProtect B	9	5⅛	7	+1⅛
Pepsi ColaBWash .40	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Peterson How&H .48	52⅛	51⅛	52	
Petro Dynamics	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Petro Lewis	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1
Petrolite Co 1.60a	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
Pettibone Corp .60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Phila Sub Corp 1.20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Photon Inc	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Photosystem Inc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Physics Intl	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Piedmont Aviation	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Pinehurst Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Pinkertons Inc .50	79	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
Pioneer Western	12⅛	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Pizza Hut	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Plasticrete †	8⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
PlesseyInc .60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Polly Bergen Co	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
Popell Bros .20g	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Porter HK Inc 1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Possis Machine	13⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
PottIndust .07g	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Precision Instrument	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
President First Lady	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Praway Inc .70b	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Prochemco Inc	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
Professional Golf	5⅛	5	5	—1⅛
Programd Prop Sys	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Programming&Syst	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Provincial House	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Prudential Minerals	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
PubSvcNMex 1	21	20⅛	20⅛	—1
PubSvcNorCar .70	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Publishers Co	7¼	6¼	6¼	—1
Purepac Laborator	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Puritan Bennett	29⅝	28	28	—1¼
Putnam Duofid Cap	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
PutnamDuofInc 1.70a	17	16	17	+1
onaar .40	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
Quality Courts Mot	13½	12	12¼	+ ⅜
QuasarMicro Sys	4½	4¼	4½	
RT Sytems	5½	5¼	5¼	
Radiation Dyn	11⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—1
Radiation Intl	5⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—1½
Ragen Precision	12⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
Rahall Communicat	14⅛	11	11⅜	—2⅞
Ranchers Packing	3½	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
Ransburg ElCoat .50	30⅜	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅜
Raven Industries	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Raychem Corp	119½	117½	117½	—4
RayGo Inc	7⅞	7	7	— ½
Raymond Corp .20b	18	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
Recognition Equip	22⅝	21⅛	21⅜	—1⅛
Red Owl Stores 1	36⅝	35½	36⅛	+ ½
Redcor	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Reece Corp .68a	30⅛	28½	28⅝	—2⅛
Regency Electron	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
Reid Prov Labs	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
Reliance Univ 1.04	34	31¾	31¾	—2⅛
RepublicFinSvc 1.20	47½	46	46	—2
Rep Gypsum	10⅞	10⅛	10½	
Research Inc .20e	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Responsive Envnmts	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Retail Credit 2	55½	52⅛	55½	+2⅛
Revell Inc	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Reynolds&Reyn .60	46⅛	44½	45	—1⅛
RiceFdMkts .05g	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Richs Co 1.45	61	58⅝	58⅝	—2⅛
RidderPublctn .11g	20½	19⅛	20½	+ ⅞
Ripley Co .16	19½	19	19	— ½
Rival Mfg .60	21	20	20	—1
Roadway Exprss .40	50	47½	47⅝	—2⅛
RobertsJohn .20g	12¼	12¼	12¼	—1
Robo Wash	4½	4½	4½	
Rocket Research	18⅛	18⅛	18½	— ½
RockyMtNatGas .07e	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Roselon Ind	9⅜	8⅝	9⅝	+1⅛
Rotron Inc s	9½	8⅛	8⅛	—1
Rouse Co	40	39	40	
Rowan Industries	2½	2	2½	+ ½
Rowe Furniture 1a	40	40	40	
Royal Castle Sys	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛	+ ⅞
Ruddick Corp	7	6½	6½	— ¾
Russell Stover .80	37½	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅛
SCI Systems	6⅞	5⅝	6½	+1½
SMC Invest .15g	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
SW Indust .20g	18⅛	17	18	
Sadlier Inc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Safe Flight Instrm	6⅛	5	5	—1½
Safran Printing	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Saga Adminsl	49½	46½	48½	
Samsonite Cp .20e	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
SantaAnitaCons 2	59½	56½	57½	—3⅛
SaulRlEst .61g	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—1
Saunders Leasing .10	12⅞	10⅞	12⅞	+1⅞
Sav on Drugs .10g	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
SavannahFdInd 2a	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
Scientlin Electronics	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Schieldahl	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Schott Industries	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Scientific Computers	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Scope	23½	21⅛	21⅛	—2⅛
Scripto Inc	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
Sea World	62⅝	60⅛	62⅝	+2⅝
SealedPower 1	29⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Searle GD pf .80	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Seaway Food .20b	12⅛	10⅞	11⅞	+1⅛
Sees Candy 1	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Seismic Computing	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Seneca Foods	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Sensitron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Sensormatic	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Service Group	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
Servico Inc	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
SevenUpCo .80	63⅛	62⅛	63	+1
ShakespeareCo .20	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Sharehldrs Cap	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
ShatterproofGlass .50	17½	17	17	— ⅛
ShellerCorp Am	20½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
SherwoodDivers Svc	9	7⅛	9	+1⅛
Shop Rite Foods 1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
ShopRiteFd pf2.04	27	27	27	
Shorewood Corp	12⅛	11	12⅛	+1⅛
Siliconix Inc	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
SilverKingMin †	6	5⅛	5⅛	—1⅛
Simon&Schuster	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Skaggs Pay Less .30	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Small Busness Inv	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
SmithTransfer .60	22½	22	22	— ½
Smithfield Foods	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Snap on Tools 1	67	63⅛	63⅛	
Sonoco Prods .60a	42⅛	42	42⅛	
Soundscriber Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Southern Airways .16	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
SouthnCalWat 1	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
SouthnConnGs 2.44	33⅛	32⅛	33	— ⅛
Southn Industries 1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
SouthnNEng Tel 2.60	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
SouthlandCp .20	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Southwest Factories	6	6	6	— ⅛
Southwest Gas Cp 1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
SthwstGasProd .40g	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
SouthwstnElSv 1.04	18	18	18	
Southwstn Research	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Sovereign Corp	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Sovereign Ind	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Spacerays	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Spang Indust .06g	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Spencer Foods .25	13	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
Sperti Drug	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
Spiral Metal	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Springfld GasLt 1.24	19	17	17	—2
StaRite Ind .60	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Stanadyne Inc 1.40	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Std Register 1	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Stanley HomePds .90	40⅛	39	40⅛	+ ⅛
Steak n Shake	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Steiber Ind	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
SterlingStrs .25g	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Sterner Lighting	26⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1
Stirling Homex	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Strwbrdg&Clth 1.20b	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+1⅛
Subscription Telev	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Success Motivation	11⅛	10	10	—2⅛
Sugardale Fds .16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Sunlite Oil Ltd	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
SuperiorElectric .24b	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Supreme Equip	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Sykes Datatronics	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Synercon Cp	14	13⅛	13⅛	
SzaboFoodSvc	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
TDA Ind	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
TIME DC	20½	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
Tab Prods .85g	15½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Taco Bell	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Tally Corporation	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Tampax Inc 4	278	272½	272½	—6
Tassette Inc	27	23½	27	+4½
TaxCorp Am	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Taylor Internatl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Taylor Wine 1.28	96	91⅛	96	+4⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Technical Publishing	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Technology Inc .03e	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Tecumseh Pd 2.80	185	182	184	+4
Tejon Ranch .05g	33½	32½	33½	+ ⅛
Tele Communications	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Telecom	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Telecor Inc	34⅛	30⅛	33	—1⅛
Telecredit Inc	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
TelUtilWash †	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
TV Communications	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Tennant Co .09g	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
TennNatGas .72b	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Texas Amer Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Texas Intl Airlines	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Texfi Industries	51⅛	50	50	
Texscan Corp	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Thalhimer Bros .30	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
Therm Air Mfg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Thermal Power	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Tiffany&Co .20	13⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
Tiffany Ind †	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Tilco Inc	9⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
Time Ind	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Tipperary Land&Exp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Titan Group	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Todhunter Intl	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Topper Corp	15	11⅛	15	+3⅛
Topsys Intl	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Towle Manufact .36	18	16⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
Tracor Computing	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Tracor Inc	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Traid Corp	2	2	2	
Trans Coast Invest	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
TransPacLeas .34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
TranscontGasPL 1.12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Transcontl Mot Inn	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Transcontl Oil	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Transmotion Inc	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Transocean Oil	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
Tremco Mfg 1	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
TriSouthMl .45g	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
TriSouth Mtginv un	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
Tri Wall Containers	7	6	7	+ ⅛
Triangle Corp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Triangle Mobile Hom	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Trico Products 1a	38	38	38	
Tridair Industries	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Trinity Industries .80	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
Triton Oil&Gas	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Tufco Corp	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
TwinDiscClutch 1	27	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
Tyson Foods	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
UNI Capital .24	46⅛	43⅛	44⅛	—2⅛
Unitec Indust	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
UnitArtTheat .20	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Unit Convales Hosp	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
UnitData Ctrs	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Unit Illum 2.08	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Unit International	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
UnitMcGill .05e	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1
Unit Overton	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
USBankrote .30b	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
US Envelope .60	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
US Sugar 2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
US TruckLines 2	58	57⅛	57	— ⅛
Unitek Corporation	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
Universal Foods 1b	29⅛V	[illegible]	29⅛	—
Univ Pub&Distrib	6	4⅛	5⅛	+1
Universal Tel	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Upper PeninsPw 1.60	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Utilities&Ind s	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
ValleyForge Corp	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Valley Gas .76	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Valmont Industries	9⅛	8	8	—1⅛
ValuCLinesDev .11g	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Van Dus Air .40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
VanDyk Research	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
VancoSanders .20	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
Varadyne Ind	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Velcro Indust .16	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—2⅛
Ventron Corp .40	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
Vermont Amer .60	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Victory Markets .40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Va Chemical .56	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Vista Int	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Vitramon Inc	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Vogue Instrument	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
VolumeShoeCp .40	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
WDC Service A	9⅛	7⅛	9⅛	+2
Wabash Cons	6	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Wadsworth Publishng	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Waltt & Bond	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
Waldbaum s	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1
Walker Scott	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Wallace Sam P	7⅛	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
Walter Reade Organ	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Warner Elec .34	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
WarshawH Sons	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Warwick Elec	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Washington NatGas 1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Washington Scien	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
Water Treatment	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Wayne Mfg .32	17⅛	16	16	—2
Webb Resources	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
WeedenCo .40a	44⅛	41⅛	44⅛	+2⅛
Wehr Corp .60	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
WghtWtchrsIntl .10g	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Weingarten J .40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Welsfields Inc .46	15	14⅛	14⅛	
Weldotron	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Wellington Mgt 1	35	32⅛	34⅛	+1⅛
WellsFargoMtg .62g	19⅛	19	19⅛	5
WellsGardEl .60	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Werner Continental	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
WernerCont pf.40g	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Westcoast Prod	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Westn Co No Am	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Western Gear	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Westn Ky G 1.20	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
WestnMtgeInv .17g	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
WestnOil Shale	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
WestnPublishg .36b	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Westn Std Uranium	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Westgate Calif	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Westmrland Coal .80	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+1⅛
Wetson's Corp	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Wetterau Foods .44b	29	29	29	— ⅛
White Shield	14⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Wien Cons Airl .05	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
WigwamStr .05g	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Wiley&Sons .30	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
Willamette .12g	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—2
Wilson Freight .40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Wittek Inc	36⅛	34⅛	36⅛	+4⅛
Wings&Whls Exp .06	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Winston Mills	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
Winston NK	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Winter Jack	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
WinterParkTel .88	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
WisconsinPw&Lt 1.40	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
WiscRlEstT .40g	11	11	11	
Wolf Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WoodwdLothrp 1.10	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
WoodwardGov 3a	100	100	100	
Worldwide Energy	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Wright WE .28	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
Yardney Elec	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
YellowFrght .72	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
YounkerBros 1.40	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
Zenith Funding	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	
Zions Utah Banc .56	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 7⅞s96	10	100⅞	100½	100⅝	— ⅜
AbexCp 8¾s77	36	103	102	102	— ¼
AcmeMl 9⅞s90	5	112	111¾	112	+ ¼
AddrMlt 9⅝s95	5	108	108	108	— ½
AirRed 3⅞s87	202	90	85½	86½	— ¾
Akzon cv5½s94	74	131	130	130	— ½
AlaPow 3½s72					
Aloxand 5½s96	398	106½	104½	104½	— ¾
AlleghL 4½s86	5	72	72	72	+3¼
AlleghL cv4s81	40	75	73⅝	73½	
AlleghWn 4s98	5	43	43	43	— ½
AlldCh 5.20s91	85	77¼	76½	76½	— ½
AlliedCh 3½s78	15	85	85	85	+ ⅜
AlliedPd 7s84	15	78	77	78	+1
AlldSt cv4½s81	41	126	123	123	—5½
AlldSt cv4½s92	46	94½	93½	93½	—1
AlldSup 5¾s87	197	67½	65	65	—1½
Alcoa 9s95	17	110	109⅛	110	+1⅜
Alcoa 6s92	9	85½	84	85½	+ ⅞
Alcoa cv5¼s91	271	98½	96	96	—3
Alcoa 4¼s82	10	74¼	74¼	74¼	
Alcoa 2⅞s83	10	72½	72½	72½	
Alcoa 3s79	13	76	76	76	
AluCan 9½s95	33	108	107	107½	+ ½
AluCan 4½s80	5	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
AluCan fn4½s	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	
Amerce cv5s92	15	77	76½	76½	— ¼
AmrHes 6¾s96	274	84⅝	83⅞	84	
AmeHes 4½s87	6	320	318	318	—2
AmAirFlt 6s90	27	131	130	130	[illegible]
AAirFlt 4⅞s87	12	171½	171½	171½	+ ¼
AmAirlin 11s88	224	109½	107	107¼	—1¼
AmAirl 10⅞s88	169	106⅜	105⅜	106⅛	+ ⅛
AmAirlin 10s89	213	101½	100	101	
AAirl cv5½s91	287	117	111⅜	114	+1½
AAirl cv4¼s92	688	87	83½	84	—1
AmAirl cv4s90	482	115	109¼	114	—5
ABrand 8⅞s75	302	108½	107½	107⅜	— ⅛
ABrand 5⅞s92	5	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	— ½
ABrand 4⅝s90	9	72⅜	72¼	72⅜	+ ⅛
AmBdcst 5s93					
	2107	117¼	111½	113¾	+1¼
AmCan 7¾2001	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	+1¼
AmCan 6s97	35	84	83½	84	+ ⅜
AmCan 4¾s90	20	73¼	73¼	73¼	
ADist cv4⅜s86	64	73	70⅜	72½	+1⅞
AmExpl 5¼s93	957	56	50½	50⅝	—4⅞
AForPw 5s2030	32	56	53½	56	+1
AmFP 4.80s87	33	59	58½	58½	—1½
AHoist 5¼s93	337	80	78	79½	+ ½
AHoist 4⅞s92	96	93	89	89½	—1½
AmInv 9½s76	173	103½	102½	102¾	— ½
AmInv 8¾s89	65	99½	97	97	—2⅞
AMtlClx 8½s96	62	102¼	100	102	+ ½
AMtlClx 7½s78	41	102¾	101½	101½	—1¾
ASmelt 4⅝s88	12	71	70⅞	71	
AmSug 5.30s93	28	73	72	72	—1½
ASug 5.30s93r	17	72⅜	72⅛	72⅛	
AmT&T 8¾xw					
	2846	108⅞	106¾	107½	—1
ATT 8.70s2002					
	1196	107⅞	106⅛	106½	—1
AT&T 7.75s77	210	109	105	105½	—3¾
AT&T 7s2001					
	1566	94½	92¾	93¼	— ⅜
AT&T 4⅜s85	326	75⅞	73½	73½	—1¾
AT&T 4⅜s85r	10	74½	74½	74½	
AT&T 3⅞s90	172	66⅞	66	66	— ⅛
AT&T 3⅜s73	225	95	94⅛	95	+ ⅞
AT&T 3¼s84	157	67	65	66	+ ¾
AT&T 2⅞s87	86	59½	57	59	— ⅛
AT&T 2¾s75	436	87¼	85¼	86	+ ⅜
AT&T 2¾s80	158	70⅞	69	70½	— ½
AT&T 2¾s82	8 78	66	65	65	— ¾
AT&T 2⅝s86	114	58	56½	56½	—1¼
AmTob 3¼s77	11	81⅜	81	81⅜	+ ⅞
AMF In 4¼s81	142	83	81½	82½	+1¾
Amfac 5¼s94	118	101	98⅛	101	+2⅞
Ampex 5½s94	216	82	80⅛	80¼	—1¾
Anhousr 6s92	15	92	85½	85½	+ ¼
Anheu 5.45s91	5	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
Anheusr 3⅜s77	9	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅛
AnnArbor 4s95	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	+2⅜
ApcoOil cv5s88	515	100	97⅛	99	

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Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
APL Cp 5¾s88	65	105	103	104	+1
AppalPow 9s75	16	107½	106½	106½	—1
AppalP 8⅝s76	47	107¾	107	107¼	— ⅜
Ariz PS 8.50s75	15	107	105¼	105¼	— ¾
AriansDSt 6s94	293	72	67	67	—5
ArlenRlty 5s86	53	95	95	95	
Armco 8.70s95	7	104⅜	104	104	— ⅜
Armco 8.25s75	35	104¼	104	104⅛	— ⅞
Armco 4½s86	9	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	
Armour 5s84	83	70⅞	68	68⅜	—3⅞
Armr cv4½s83	1	131	131	131	— ½
ArmR cv4½s87	43	81½	80⅛	80¼	—2⅜
AshldO 6.15s92	10	87	87	87	+9¼
AshlO cv4¾s93	216	76	73½	74	—2
AssdDGd 7⅛s96	30	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅜
AssoCp 9¼s90	59	102	100½	101¾	— ¼
AssoCp 8¼s77	39	103	102	102	
AssoInv 7⅝s88	5	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅜
AssoInv 5⅝s77	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
AssoInv 5¼s77	23	85⅛	85	85	
AssoInv 5⅛s79	1	80½	80½	80½	
AssoInv 4⅝s85	47	70⅞	70	70½	+2¼
AssoInv 4½s76	17	84½	84	84½	+ ¾
AssoInv 4½s83	21	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
AssoInv 4⅝s84	32	68¼	62⅞	62⅞	—5⅜
AtchT&SF 4s95	22	61½	59⅛	59½	+ ⅜
AtchTSF 4s95r	44	59¼	59	59¼	
Atchison 4s95st	7	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
AtlCstL 4.95s88	25	71	71	71	+1
AtlCstL 4¼s88	10	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	
AtlCstL 4¼s72	5	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅜
AtlCstL 4s80	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	— ¼
AtlRefg 3¼s79	20	77⅛	77	77	— ⅛
AtRch 8⅝s2000	46	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅛
AtlRich 7.70s	34	101⅛	100⅛	101	
AtlRich 7s76	171	103½	101¾	102⅞	— ⅜
ATOInc 4⅝s87	119	55	54	54⅝	— ⅜
Aurora 4⅝s80	5	73½	73½	73½	
AutoC cv4⅝s81	48	113	112	112½	+ ½
AvcoDlta 11s90	88	108¼	106	106	—1⅛
AvcoDla 9⅝s89	37	102⅝	101⅛	101⅛	—1⅛
Avco Cp 7½s93	183	76½	73⅞	73⅞	—2⅜
AvcoCp 5½s93	264	66½	63½	65	—1
Avco cv5s79	2	136	136	136	
AvcoFin 9¼s90	20	103	102¼	102¼	— ½
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	7	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
AvcoFin 6⅛s87	14	75¼	75¼	75¼	
BaltGE 8¾s75	50	110	109	109	+ ¼
BaltGE 8½s74	21	107⅛	102	105	—2
BaltGE 4s93	11	68½	64	64	
BaltGE 3s89	5	56½	56½	56½	—1½
B&O 11s77	108	112⅛	111	112¼	— ⅜
B&O cv4½s10f	x22	54½	54¼	54¼	—2¼
B&O cv4½s10A	10	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	— ⅞
B&O 4½s95	28	51	50¾	51	+ ½
B&O 4s80	22	70	66	66	—1
BangP 8½s94	5	84½	84½	84½	— ½
BangP 5¼s92	55	59¾	57	57	—3½
Bk NY 6¼s94	81	130	124	124	—3
BankTr 6⅝s78	10	100	99¾	100	+ ¼
BaxLab 4½s90	324	108½	107	107	—1
BaxLab cv4s87	18	188¼	183	183	—5
Beaunit 4½s90	216	77½	75¼	77½	—1½
BectonD 5s89	204	97½	95	97½	+1
BectonD 4⅞s88	20	107	106	106	—1
BeechA 4⅝s93	86	67	65½	65⅝	— ⅞
BelcoP 4⅝s88	160	66½	65¼	65¼	— ¾
Belden cv8s90	85	114½	112½	114½	+1⅞
BellTPa 8⅝s	165	109	105	105½	+ ½
Bemis 6⅝s92	10	81	81	81	
Bendix 6⅝s92	12	90	88	90	+2½
Benef 9⅝s75-78	274	106	105	106	+1
BenefCp 8½s76	146	105¾	104¼	105¾	+1½
BenefFin 5s77	8	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
BenfFin 4⅞s81	19	77	76	76	—2⅜
Berkey 5¾s86	43	81⅜	81½	81½	—2½
Beth Stl 9s2000	36	109	108	108¼	— ¾
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	37	92	91	91	
BethSt 5.40s92	22	78½	77	78½	+ ½
BethSH 4½s90	45	70	68½	69	— ⅛
BigThre 5⅝s90	53	120½	119½	119½	+2½
BlackD cv4s92	36	245	239	245	+6
BobbieB 5⅛s91	8	79¼	79	79¼	—1¾
BoisCas 10s75	348	107⅛	105	105	—1½
BorgW 5½s92	25	81	81	81	—1⅞
vjBos&Me 6s70	193	30½	28¼	30	+1
vjBosM 4½s70f	45	18	16⅜	16⅜	
Bran 5¾s86xw	275	61¼	58	59⅜	—1¼
BrkUnG 9¼s95	29	110	108½	109⅛	+ ⅜
BrkUnG 6¼s92	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ¾
Bruns cv4½s81	68	84	83⅜	84	— ¼
Budd cv5⅞s94	94	83½	80	80	—1
BudgtF 6s2010	29	59	58	59	+1
BudgetInd 6s88	32	63	62¼	62¾	+ ½
BuffNia 2¾s75	6	85	85	85	—2
Bulova cv6s90	141	91½	89¼	90½	—1
BurlInd 9s95	30	108⅜	107	107	
Burlin cv5s91	245	115½	112½	115	+1⅞
Burroughs 9s75	143	108½	107⅜	108	— ½
Burrghs 4⅝s94	616	107¼	105¼	106	+ ½
BW Acc 9½s75	44	107½	105½	105½	— ½
CanPac 4sperp	24	51	50¼	51	+1
CPac fn4perp	25	48	47	47	
CarTT 9½s2000	10	107	107	107	— ¼
CaroTT 5⅝s88	10	119	119	119	
Carrier 5⅛s89	204	102	100	101½	
Case 5½s90	6	67	67	67	+ ½
CastCke 5⅝s94	78	91	86½	86½	—6½
CaterT 5.30s92	12	82⅜	82	82	— ¾
CaterT 5⅛s86	2	82⅜	82¼	82¼	
CaterTr 5s77	16	92	90½	90½	—1½
CDC Int fn5s88	1	83	83	83	
Ceco 4.75s88	56	82	81½	81½	— ⅜
Celanese 4s90	176	92	90½	90½	—1½
CenGa 4½s20F	3	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
CenGa 4s95	7	51	51	51	
CenNYPw 3s74	21	88	88	88	—2⅝
vlCRRNJ 3¼s	34	23⅞	21	23⅞	+2⅞
CenSoya 6⅞s93	27	80½	79½	80⅛	+ ⅞
CentTel 9¼s95	34	107	105½	105½	
Cessna 3⅞s92	77	93½	93	93½	+ 1½
Chadbrn 6½s89	62	77½	76	76	— ¾

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ChaseB 4⅞s93	359	106	100	102	—4⅝
ChaseT 6¾s90	75	189	158	158	—11
Chelsea 5¼s93	35	69	64½	69	+2½
Chemetrn 9s94	200	103	99½	99½	—2½
ChmNY 5⅝96	231	104⅝	100¼	100¼	—4¼
ChesOh 3⅞s73	53	93½	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅞
ChesOh 3½s96D	6	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
ChesOh 3⅜s96E	33	56¼	56	56	— ⅜
ChiErle 5s82	1	46	46	46	
ChiGW 4⅛s38f	5	38	38	38	—1
ChIL 4½s2003f	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	+5¾
CMSP 5s2055					
	1308	37¼	26⅛	33¼	+7¼
CMSP 4½s19f	14	35½	32	35½	+9½
CMSP 4½s44f	467	44½	34¾	43	+8¼
CMSP 4s94	13	43	43	43	+2¾
ChIRIP 5½s83	1	63	63	63	— ½
ChIRIP 4⅛s95f	15	39⅜	39	39	— ⅞
ChIRIP 2⅞s80	3	58	58	58	+2⅜
ChTH ref94	11	31	30⅞	31	+1⅞
ChTH inc94	11	38	30	38	+8
ChockF 4⅝s81	15	72½	72½	72½	
ChrisCraft 6s89	355	65	61	61⅜	—3⅞
Chryslr 8⅞s95	168	102½	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅜
Chryslr 8⅝s75	283	103	102	103	
ChryFin 7⅝s74	697	98⅛	97¼	98½	+ ⅜
CIC Ind 11s75	58	109	106½	106½	— ⅝
CinG&E 4⅝s87	10	68	68	68	— ⅛
CinG&E 2⅝s75	30	87	86	86	— ⅞
CinUnT 2¾s74	3	85½	84	85½	—1½
CITFin 6⅝s77	216	100½	99⅜	99⅝	— ⅜
CITFin 4¼s71	163	99⅜	99	99	—5-32
CitiesSvc 7.65	28	99¼	97⅝	97⅝	—3⅛
CitiesSvc 7s78	25	103¼	102	102	—1½
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	6	90	89⅝	89⅝	
CitieSvc 6⅞s97	19	84	83½	83⅝	— ⅜
CitiesSvc 3s77	47	82	81⅝	81¼	+ ¼
CityInv 7⅛s90	388	147½	141⅞	142	—6⅝
ClarkCre 8.80s	104	104⅝	103⅜	104⅝	— ⅜
CCC&SL 4½s77	57	25	23	25	— ¼
CCCCWM 4s91	2	17½	17½	17½	—2½
CCCSLSL 4s90	2	31½	31½	31½	— ½
ClevElIll 9s75	68	109⅞	108	109⅞	+ ⅞
ClevElIll 8⅝s	56	108⅛	107	107⅛	— ⅜
ClevElIl 8⅝s91	55	105½	105	105	—1
ClevElIl 7⅛s90	25	97	96	96½	—3⅛
ClevElIl 4⅝s94	4	67⅛	67¼	67⅛	
ClevElIl 3⅜s86	4	64	64	64	+ ⅞
ClevElIll 3s89	2	56	56	56	+2
CNA Finl 8⅞s95	100	102	100⅜	101	+ ½
CollAlk 4⅝s91	7	236½	236½	236½	+7½
CollinsR 4⅞s87	200	55⅝	53	54½	— ½
ColoF cv4⅞s77	2	86	86	86	
ColuGas 9⅛s95	29	109	108⅛	109	+1
ColumGas 9s94	35	109	106½	109	+ ½
ColuGas 8¼s95	49	107	102	102	—5
ColoGas 8⅝s96	118	103¼	101½	102½	— ⅜
ColuGas 5⅛s85	18	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
ColuGas 4⅞s83	15	79	76½	76½	—5½
ColuGas 4⅝s81	11	81½	81½	81½	
ColuGas 4⅝s83	36	73¾	73¼	73¼	— ½
ColuGas 3⅞s81	1	75	75	75	
ColuGas 3⅝s80	3	75¼	75¼	75¼	+1¼
ColuGas 3½s79	6	74¼	74¼	74¼	—1⅜
ColuGas 3⅜s77	15	81½	80½	81½	— ½
ColuPlct 5⅜s94	176	68½	67	67⅜	— ⅛
ColuPlct 4⅝s87	44	75¾	74¼	75½	+ ¾
ColuSOE 9s75	40	108¼	108	108	
ColuSOE 8s76	10	105	104⅜	105	—1
ComlCr 6⅞s77	198	99	98⅜	98⅞	— ⅛
ComlSol 4½s91	145	64½	62½	63¼	+ ¾
ComEd 8¾s75	81	110	106	106	—2
CmwEd 8s75	119	107½	105	105	—1½
ComEd 7¾s76	137	106	104½	104½	—1½
CmwEd 3s77	95	83⅜	80½	80½	—1½
CmwEd 3s78	21	79	77½	77½	—5¼
ComptrSci 6s94	460	77	72⅜	74	— ⅜
ConMtg 6¾s90	20	142	132	132½	—9½
ConEdis 5s87	23	72¾	70	72¾	+2¾
ConEdis 5s90	76	69¾	68	69¾	+ ½
ConEdis 4⅝s90	10	64⅝	64	64⅛	—1⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s91	93	64½	62¼	63⅛	— ⅜
ConEdis 4⅝s93	6	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	—1
ConEdis 4⅝s91	18	63⅜	63½	63½	—4⅝
ConEd 4⅝s92V	10	61	60	60	—1
ConE 4⅝s92W	118	60	58	60	+ ⅝
ConEdis 4⅛s86	66	65	62¾	63½	—2⅜
ConEdis 4s88	6	60⅛	60	60	— ½
ConEdis 3½s83	13	62	60⅛	62	—2½
ConEdis 3⅝s82	4	65⅝	65½	65½	— ⅛
ConEdis 3⅝s84	3	62	62	62	
ConEdis 3⅜s85	70	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	+1¼
ConEdis 3¼s81	5	67¾	67⅜	67⅜	— ¼
ConEdis 3s72	26	97¼	95½	95½	—1⅜
ConEdis 3s79	14	72	70	70	—4
ConEdis 2¾s72	126	97	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅜
ConEdis 2¾s82	23	62⅞	61⅛	62⅞	+1⅞
ConEdis 2⅝s77	7	78¼	78	78¼	
CGEBal 2⅞s81	10	66½	66½	66½	— ½
ConNGas 9s95	56	108⅛	106	106	—2
ConNG 8½s94	16	102½	102	102	— ¼
ConNG 7¾s94	17	100	100	100	
ConNGas 5s82	7	83½	83½	83½	
ConNGas 5s85	6	77	77	77	—2½
ConNG 4⅝s86	13	74	74	74	
ConNG 4⅝s90	1	72	72	72	
ConNG 4⅝s83	1	73	73	73	—1
ConNG 4⅝s86	35	71¼	71¼	71¼	
ConPw 8⅝s76	43	109½	108¾	109½	+ ⅜
ConsP 8⅝s2003	20	109	108½	108½	— ½
ConPw 7⅝s99	50	103⅜	102	103	+ ⅞
ConPw 6⅝s98	11	95⅝	95½	95½	— ⅜
ConPw 5⅞s96	60	92	89	92	—2⅜
ConPw 5⅝s96	63	83	81	82	+ ⅜
ConPw 4⅝s89	15	73⅛	73	73	—2⅜
ConPw 4⅝s91	41	71⅜	70½	70½	
ConPw 4⅝s88	22	70	70	70	
ConPw 2⅞s75	57	89	85⅜	87	+1½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ContAirl 3½s92	239	62½	60½	60½	—1½
ContCan 8¼s90	14	106	106	106	
ContMtg 6¼s90	382	104⅞	102¾	103½	+ ½
ContOil 7½s99	103	100	99	99	—1
ContOil 4½s91	10	71¼	71¼	71¼	
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	192	107	106	106	—1
ContDat 5½s87	13	72½	72¼	72½	— ¼
CoopL 7⅛s97wi	166	120	116	118	
CopwStl cv5s79	77	85	85	85	
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	13	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	3	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co 7s93	10	79	79	79	—1
Crane Co 7s94	256	78½	76½	76½	—2
CraneCo 6½s92	5	81	81	81	
Crane cv5s93	205	87½	82¼	87½	+4½
CredFin 9⅝s75	16	107⅛	106⅛	106⅝	— ⅛
Crescnt 5½s80	4	63	60½	63	+3
CrowColl 4s92	54	73	72	72	—3
CrwnCk 4⅝s88	35	72¼	71¼	71¼	—1
CrwnZell 8⅝s	160	108	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible 6⅝s92	5	76⅛	76¼	76¼	— ¾
DataPro 5⅛s87	284	66	64	64½	—1
Dayco 6¼s96	142	94	92	92	—1
DaycoCp 6s94	60	85½	84½	84½	—1¼
Dayco 5⅝s94	12	76	75	75	
DaytPL 3¾s82	15	60½	60½	60½	
DaytPL 3s78	25	77⅛	77	77	— ½
DeereCo 4⅛s83	1	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
DeereCo 3⅛s77	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
DeereCr 8¾s75	92	107	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅞
DelaL&W 5s73	10	77½	77½	77½	+2½
DelaL&W 5s85	15	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
DelL&W 4½s85	1	38	38	38	—1
DelL&W Inc93f	3	10	10	10	
DLW 4s-6s2042	20	33	31⅛	31⅛	—3⅜
DelaPL 3s73	15	92½	92	92	— ½
DelmPL 6⅝s97	9	85	83	83	—4½
DelMont 5¼s94	39	91⅞	90½	91⅛	+ ⅛
D&RG 3s-4s93	4	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
DetEdls 9.15s	89	110½	108	110	
DetEdls 9s99	34	110	109⅛	110	
DetEdis 8.15s	20	103	102⅞	103	
DelEdls 7s76	22	103½	103½	103½	— ½
DetEd 6.40s98	18	86	86	86	—2½
DetEdls 6s96	52	85	83⅜	83⅜	—1⅛
DetEd 3⅝s76	10	87½	87	87½	+1⅜
DetEd 3⅛s80	40	72	70	71	—1
DetEd 2⅜s82	5	63	63	63	—1
DetEd 2¾s85	19	58¼	57	57	—4
Dial Fin 8¼s89	3	96	96	96	
DiaShrk 7⅝s94	7	98½	98½	98½	—2¼
DiGiorg 5⅜s93	235	94⅜	91⅞	93¼	— ⅞
Dilingh 5½s94	5	83½	83½	83½	—1½
Diver In 5⅞s93	48	73⅜	72	73½	+ ⅛
Dow 8.90s2000	34	108⅞	108	108½	— ½
Dow Ch 8.875s	107	108½	106½	107	
DowCh 7.75s99	67	101	100	101	
DowCh 6.70s98	127	89	87	89	+2
DowCh 4.35s88	23	72½	71½	71½	—4
Dresser 9⅝s95	31	107	106	107	
Duplan 5½s94	193	94	93½	93½	— ⅛
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	76	107⅜	106½	107⅛	+ ¼
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	10	107	106½	106½	—1
DuqsnLt 2⅝s77	12	80	79	80	+1½
EastAirL 8s95					
	4249	164¼	146	156	+5
EastAirL 5s92	585	71	66	69⅝	+2⅜
EastAirL 4⅝s93	469	91¼	87	89½	+1½
EckerdJ 4⅜s88	42	185	181	185	+ ⅛
EG&G 3½s87	196	73	70⅛	72⅜	+3⅜
ElPasoNG 8½s	175	124	123½	123½	— ½
ElPasoNG 6s93	230	103	100	102	— ½
EquitGs 9⅝s85	5	110	110	110	— ½
EquitLf 6⅝s90	66	114⅛	109	111¼	+2
EquityF 9½s90	227	96	94½	94½	—1½
ErieRR 5s2020f	116	10⅜	9⅛	10⅜	+ ¾
Erie5s2020f reg	10	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅝
Erie cv4½s15f	78	24⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
ErieR 3⅛s90F	29	30	30	30	
EssexInt 9¼s75	125	107	105	106	+ ½
Esterine 6¼s95	97	76	72⅛	76	+4
EvansP 6¼s94	281	121½	117	117	—1
FairHill 4⅝s92	174	58	56½	56½	—1
FamFin 9½s89	62	105	102½	103	—2
FamFin 4⅝s90	47	61½	61	61	— ½
FarahMfg 5s94	20	123½	123½	123½	—2
FAS Int 5s89	419	41⅛	39	39¼	—1¼
FedPac 5½s87	76	82½	80½	81	— ½
FedDStr 8⅝s95	5	105	99	99	—6½
FerroCp 5⅝s92	13	72⅜	71	71	—1
Fibrbd 4⅝s93	62	100¼	95	95	—5
Firestne 3¼s77	21	82¾	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅜
FstChlCp 6⅞s78	127	99½	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅜
FstMt 9s75-78	77	105	104¼	105	
FishrFd 6½s94	35	90¾	87	87	—1⅜
FlaECst 5s2011	12	75	75	75	
FlaPLt 8⅝s75	47	107¾	106⅝	107¾	+1
FlyTigr 6.60s80	3	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
FMC cv4¼s92	128	84	83	83	—1
FoodFair 8⅝s96	4	99	99	99	— ½
FoodFair 4s79	34	75¾	75	75¼	— ⅛
Ford Mt 8¼s74	306	107⅞	106	106	—1
Ford Mt 8¼s90	24	105	104½	104⅝	+ ¾
FordC 8⅝sApr	6	105	106	106	— ⅞
FordCr 8⅝sNov	39	104⅝	104	104	—2
FordCrd 8¼s75	113	106⅛	105½	106¼	— ⅛
FordCrd 8½s91	438	102½	100¼	101¼	
FordCrd 8⅝s76	199	106	103	103⅞	— ⅜
FordCrd 6⅞s78	331	100⅞	99½	99⅝	
ForeDai 5½s80	1	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	
ForeDai 4½s80	9	68⅛	67	68	+ ¾
ForMcKes 6s94	110	91½	90	90½	
Fruehauf 6s87	35	78½	77½	78½	+1½
Frueht 5½s94	204	94	91⅜	93¼	+1½
FruehFin 8.70s	08	103½	102¼	102¼	— ½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
FruehFin 7.50s	176	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
Fuquain 7⅝s95	138	193	185	185	—5
Fuqualnd 7s88	106	77⅞	76	76¼	—1½
GAC Cp 5⅞s94	560	68⅜	67½	68	—1
GAC PCr 12s75	547	107	105	106	—1
GAC Fin 8¼s	271	103	101	101	—1⅛
GAC Fin 9½s	132	102	101	101½	+ ½
GenElec 7½s96	299	102¾	101⅜	102	+1¼
GenEl 5.30s92	80	82¾	82	82	
GenElec 3½s76	89	88⅝	87⅛	88⅛	+1
GnElCr 8½s76	102	107⅞	105½	105½	— ½
GnElCr 7½s78	95	102⅞	101⅞	102	— ½
GenFds 8⅞s90	5	110⅜	110⅛	110½	— ⅜
GenFds 8⅞s75	30	109⅛	109	109⅛	+ ⅛
GenHost 6s90f	11	61½	61½	61½	—3⅜
GenInst cv5s92	15	73	73	73	
GenInst 4¼s85	5	92	91⅞	92	—8
GMotAc 9¾s77	119	108⅛	107½	107⅞	—1¼
GMot Ac7⅞s90	263	98	95⅜	96⅜	—1⅛
GMotAc 6⅝s88	232	87½	86⅜	87½	+ ¾
GnMotAcc 5s77	123	90¾	90	90½	
GnMotAcc 5s80	135	84⅜	82¼	84⅜	— ¼
GnMotAcc 5s81	139	84½	82½	82½	— ½
GMotAc 4⅞s87	49	74½	73	73	—1⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s82	95	77	76	76	— ¼
GMotAc 4⅝s83	139	77⅞	74⅜	75¼	— ⅜
GMotAc 4⅝s86	28	72½	71⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4½s85	57	71⅞	70½	71⅞	+ ⅜
GnMotAcc 4s79	74	78⅛	77¼	78	+ ⅜
GMotAc 3⅜s75	520	87½	86½	87	
GMotAc 3⅛s72	170	98½	98	98	— ⅛
GMotCp 3¼s79	13	78	77¾	77¾	—2¼
GenPU 10⅛s74	116	109⅞	107½	107½	— ⅜
GenPU 10⅛s80	256	111½	109	110	
GTCal 9⅝s2000	111	112⅛	110½	111	— ½
GenT El 9⅛s95	23	113½	110	110	—3
GenT El 8⅝s76	97	106½	105⅞	106¼	+ ⅛
GenT El 6⅛s91	106	84⅜	83	84⅛	+2¼
GenTel cv5s92	154	88½	87	87¼	+ ¼
GenTel cv4s90	249	82	78½	79	—3
GenTire 4⅝s81	1	85	85	85	— ⅛
Genesco 9¼s76	113	106	104	104½	—3
GaPac 5⅝s94	60	120	118	118	—1½
GaPac 5⅛s96	856	104	102½	104	+1⅜
GaPow 8⅞s2000	218	106½	105	105½	—1
GldLew 4⅝s87	20	71½	71	71½	+1½
GlenAlden 6s88					
	1836	61¾	59¼	60	—1
Glidden 5½s83	3	82½	82½	82½	+ ¾
Goodrch 8¼s94	8	101	100	101	+ ¾
Goodyear 8.60s	17	105¼	105¼	105¼	—2¼
GordonJly 5s88	10	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
Gould 9¼s95	16	106½	104	104½	—2
Grace cv4¼s90	189	74½	72¼	72½	—1½
Granite 4⅝s94	121	70⅞	69	69	—2
Grant 4⅝s87	6	72	72	72	
Grant cv4s90	12	243	240	240	—8
GINNek 4⅝91	21	92⅛	91½	92¼	+ ⅛
GtNorRy 5s73	17	99	97⅛	99	+2⅛
GtNoRy 4⅝76	20	86	85	85⅛	+ ⅜
GNRy 3⅛s90N	3	49½	49½	49½	
GlNR 3⅛s2000	3	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	
GlNRy 2⅝s82	26	58½	57½	57½	—2½
GlNR 2⅝s2010	22	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ¾
GlWstUnit 6s87	3	70	70	70	
GrGiant 4⅝s92	56	80⅛	80	80⅛	—3⅜
Greyhd 6⅜s90	726	114⅞	110⅜	112½	—2⅜
Grolier 4⅝s87	83	76	74	74⅛	—1½
Grum cv4¼s92	300	67	61	62	—2
GulfMO 5s13A	10	60	60	60	+3
GulfMO 5s56f	5	58	57½	57½	— ½
GulfMO 4s44B	8	48	45½	45½	—1½
GulfOil 8⅝s95	124	108½	106	106	—3
GlfStUt 3⅜s81	3	67	67	67	+1½
Gulf Wind 6s87	2	70½	70½	70½	
GulfWtldn 6s88	99	67	66¼	66¼	— ⅜
Glf&Wn 5⅝s93	474	73	71	71	—1¼
Glf&Wn 5¼s87	226	83½	80	80	—4½
GlfWst 5¼s87A	16	84	82¼	83	—1
Hallbrt 7.95s95	23	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
HamPap 5s94	142	80	78½	80	—1½
HartSMx 8⅝s95	93	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
HawallEl 9s74	18	106	105⅜	105⅜	
HawEl 9s2000	56	108⅞	106½	107	—2⅜
HellzrW 9⅝s95	57	108	105	105	—1⅛
HellerW 9⅝s91	52	104	102	102½	— ½
HelmrchP 5s87	172	108	105⅛	105⅛	—1⅞
Houblen 5⅝s94	197	121	118⅞	118⅞	—2½
HillsSpk 5⅛s88	5	100	98½	98½	—1½
HiltnHot 5⅝s95	160	100	98	98	—1⅛
HockVal 4½s99	6	63	62½	63	+ ½
HoernrWa 5s94	148	92	91½	91½	—1½
Holidinn 9½xw	49	103	106	106	—2
Honywl 5.60s92	4	83½	83	83	
Honeywell 4s76	5	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
Honywl 3.35s72	7	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
Host Int 5¼s94	71	101	100½	101	+ ½
HouseFin 9s76	55	106	104½	105½	—1½
HousFin 8¼s75	226	106	104¼	104⅝	—1⅛
HouseFin 5s82	15	83	80	83	+3
YousFin 4⅞s81	83	80	76¼	76½	—1
HousFin 4⅝s77	28	86⅜	86	86⅛	— ⅛
HoustLP 5½s85	20	117½	171	117	—1
Howmet 4½s92	99	73	72⅜	72⅜	—2⅛
Hunt cv4⅝s86	156	200	195¼	197¼	+ ⅛
IllBellTel 3s78	10	78	78	78	
Ill BellT 2⅜s81	14	69	68	68½	+1¼
IllCen 3½s80	5	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
Ill Cen 3⅝s89H	2	52½	52½	52½	— ½
IndHead 5½s93	96	95	93⅜	95	+1⅜
IndMich 8s74	106	104	103⅜	103⅜	
IndstNtl 8¼s96	50	101½	101	101¼	— ¼
InlandSt 8⅝s95	27	104½	104	104⅛	—2⅛
InlandSt 4½s89	26	73	72⅜	73	+ ½
InlndSt 3.20s82	9	66½	66	66½	+2½
IntHarv 8⅝s95	5	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅜
IntHarv 6¼s98	65	85	84½	84½	—1
IntHar 4.80s91	34	71	69½	69½	—1½
IntHarv 4⅝s88	30	71	69⅜	69⅜	
IntHarC 8⅝s75	120	106	105	106	+1
IntHarC 4⅝s81	84	76¾	75½	76¾	+ ¾
IntHarC 4⅝s79	75	79½	78	78	—1⅜
IntMin cv4s91	446	63⅜	60½	60½	—2½
IntNick 6.85s93	6	93⅛	93¼	93⅜	— ⅛
Int Pap 8.85s95	18	109	109	109	
IntSilv cv5s93	79	80	76	76	—3
IntTT 8.90s95	55	108	105	105	—4
IntTT 8.30s75	54	106½	104	104	—2
IntTT 4.90s87	10	70¼	70¼	70¼	—6¼
IntstDSt 4⅝s81	20	189	189	189	+53
InterStr cv4s92	177	60	59½	59½	— ½
IpcoHosp 5⅛s89	58	88⅜	86½	86½	—2⅜
JerC PL 2⅞s76	6	81	80	81	
JimWalt 5⅝s91	74	112	109⅛	110	—3½
JoneLau 9⅝s95	312	97⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—1⅜
JoneLau 6⅝s94	56	69⅝	68	68	—1
Joy Mfg 3⅝s75	11	86	85½	86	+1⅜
vlKanwM 4s90f	5	25	22½	25	+2
KaneMil 9½s90	126	95	94½	94½	+ ¼
KanCSo 3¼s84	6	54¼	53½	53½	—1
KC Ter 2⅝s74	60	88⅜	87½	87⅛	— ⅜
KaufBrd 6s95	80	130¼	125	125	—4¼
KerrMc 3⅝s92	431	104½	103	103½	— ½
KimbCl 5⅞s92	1	87	87	87	
Kirsch 6s95	20	118	117⅛	118	+1
KresgeSS 5s95	474	156	152	154	
Kroger 9s95	5	110⅜	110⅛	110½	
Kroger 8⅞s75	15	108	108	108	
vlLSMS 3½s97f	17	21½	19½	19½	—2
vlLSM 3½s97r	25	19½	18	19⅛	
vlLVHT 5s84f	23	19	18	18½	— ½
vlLehVa 4⅞s74f	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—2⅞
vlLehV 5sC03f	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
vlLhV 4½sB03f	1	6	6	6	
vlLehV 4sA03f	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
vlLehV 4sD03f	8	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅜
vlLehVT 5s79f	2	17½	17½	17½	
LlbMcNL 5s89	24	67½	65	65	—2
LiggMyer 6s92	31	83	82	83	—2
Ling TV 5¾s76	215	77½	73½	74¼	+1
LingTV 5s88					
	26836	57	51⅛	55½	+4⅝
Litton 8⅝s76	391	102	100½	101¼	+ ¼
Litton cv3½s87	386	90	84⅛	87	+2⅝
Lockhd 4½s76	12	69⅞	69	69⅞	+ ⅞
Lockh cv4¼s92					
	2998	42¼	40	40½	+ ½
Loews 6⅞s93	696	79½	77⅜	77⅜	— ¾
Lone SC 5⅜s53	186	123½	120	121	—2
Lone SG 9⅝s95	36	112⅞	111	112	+1½
LongILt 8¼75	8	105	104	104	—3
LongILt 3⅝76	5	82½	82½	82½	
Lorillrd 6⅝s93	12	78	78	78	—2
Lorillard 3s76	20	78	78	78	+1⅞
LousvGE 9⅛s	8	114	114	114	+1⅜
LouGE 4⅝s90	5	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
LouGE 2⅝s79	1	71½	71½	71½	
LouNsh 7⅝s93	28	91	90	91	+ ½
LouN 3⅝s2003	3	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+1⅛
LouN 3⅝s2003I	14	51	51	51	—2
LouN 2⅝s2003	2	38	38	38	+1
Lowenst 8½s96	25	99	98½	99	+ ½
LuckySir 5s93	14	217	214½	214½	—6
LykY 7½s94old	941	70	67	68¼	—1⅜
Lyk 7½s94new	397	69⅝	67	68¼	—1
MacDonld 6s87	16	75½	75½	75½	
MackF 9⅝s90	270	100⅛	99½	100	— ⅛
MackT 5⅛s81	8	74	72¾	74	+1¼
Macke 4⅝s92	100	84½	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅛
MacyCr 7⅝77	14	101¾	101⅝	101¾	+ ⅛
MacyCr 4⅝81	13	74	73¾	73¾	— ¾
Macy cv5s77	3	564	564	564	+98
Macy cv5s92	54	127¼	127	127	—1
Macy cv4¼s90	25	152	149	149	—4
MadSqG 6¼s87	43	92	89⅞	91¾	— ⅛
MaineC 5⅛s78	5	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+1½
MeYnkP 9.10s	81	106	103	104	—1½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
MeYnkP 8⅛s	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	—3⅛
MAPCO 11s75	40	109⅞	108⅛	109½	— ½
Marcor 6⅛s88	467	83½	79½	80	—1
MartMar 6s94	136	102	100¾	101	+ ¼
Masco 5⅝s94	30	122⅛	122	122	
MassMu 6⅝s90	162	131⅞	123⅛	123⅛	—5⅞
MayDSt 3⅝72	71	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅜
MayDStCr 9s89	17	106	104	106	
MayDCr 8s76	165	105	103	105	+1⅜
MaySReal 5s77	3	87⅜	87½	87½	+ ⅜
McCror 10⅛s85	74	102⅛	101¼	101⅛	— ¼
McCror 7⅛s94	176	76⅜	74	75	—1
McCror 6½s92	25	110	105	105	—3
McCror 5⅛s76	1	87½	87½	87½	+1⅞
McCrory 5s81	4	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	+1⅛
McDonD 4⅝91	422	93½	91½	92	—2
McGHll 3⅞s92	379	68⅜	66	68⅜	+1
MeadCp 8½s95	25	103	103	103	
Medusa 5⅛s88	28	115	110½	115	+3⅛
Memorx 5⅛s90	394	69⅛	68	69¼	+1¼
MercanSt 8.70s	7	105	105	105	
MesaP 6½s83	40	127½	127⅛	127½	—6½
MGM 5s93	184	71	67	69⅜	—3⅛
MetEdls 2⅞s74	13	88⅜	87⅛	88⅜	+2½
MGIC 5⅞s89	223	144	140	141	—3
MichBT 4⅝s91	25	66⅛	65	65	— ½
MichCa 4½s79	10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
MilesLab 5⅛s94	278	101	100	101	+ ½
MplsStL 6s85	14	70⅜	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
MSPSSM 4s91	20	50½	50	50½	+ ½
MissRiv 9⅛s90	32	108	107	107	—1½
MKT Inc5½33f	14	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅞
MKanT 4½s78	3	45	45	45	+2⅜
MoPac 5s2045f	615	49⅜	48	48⅜	— ⅜
MoP 4⅝s2020f	28	51⅛	51	51	
MoP 4⅝s2030f	185	49⅜	49	49	—1
MoPac 4¼s90	78	54½	52¼	52⅛	—1
MoPa 4⅝s2005	103	50⅛	48½	49¼	— ¼
MohDat 5⅛s94	212	83½	77	77⅜	—7⅜
VlMohkM 4⅝s91f	2	16	15½	16	
Monarm 10⅛s	205	104½	103	103	— ⅞
Monon 6s2007f	1	68	68	68	
Monsanto 9⅛s	24	111	107⅜	111	+2⅜
MontWd 4⅝s90	31	70	69½	70	+ ½
MtWdCr 9¼s90	318	106	104	105	
MtWdCr 9s89	54	107¼	105½	105½	— ½
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	20	94⅜	93	93	—1½
MtWdCr 6½s87	22	82	81⅜	82	
MtWdCr 4⅝s80	59	78	77¼	77½	+ ¼
Mony Mtg 7s90	488	117	109	109½	—6½
MorE 3½s2000	24	34½	34	34½	+1
MtSt TT 9s2010	221	109	106⅞	108	—1
MtSt TT 3⅝s78	7	78	78	78	+ ⅛
MSL cv4⅝s84	7	65½	62½	65½	+ ½
NatBisc 4⅝s87	7	75	75	75	
Nat Can 5s93	17	106	105⅜	106	
Nat Cash 7.70s	90	100	98	98	— ¾
Nat Cash 6s95	536	100¼	99⅜	100¼	+ ¼
NatCash 4⅝s85	8	79½	79½	79½	+3
NatCash 4⅝s87	2	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	
NatCtyL 5½s88	68	102½	100	100	—3½
NatCyIG 5⅝77	1	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅜
NatDairy 4⅝92	10	67⅛	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅜
NatDairy 3⅛76	42	85½	85⅝	85	
NatDist 4⅝s83	6	73	70½	70½	—2½
Nat Dist 4½s92	166	78	76⅜	77	—1⅞
NFuelG 8⅝s75	40	105½	105	105½	+ ⅛
Nat Ind 5⅛s88	222	65	63⅜	64	
Nat Steel 8s95	69	103¼	102	102	—2
NatSteel 4⅝s89	5	71½	71½	71½	+1⅜
NatSteel 3⅝s86	6	69	69	69	
NatSteel 3⅝s82	3	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
Nat Tea 3½s80	13	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
NatGsP 6⅝s77	39	100	99⅞	100	
NCNB 8.40s95	35	107	106	107	+4
Newbry 6½s94	36	91¾	91	91¾	+ ¾
NEngPw 7s76	5	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	
NEngTT 8⅝s	187	106	105	105⅛	— ⅞
NEngTT 3s74	18	92½	92	92	— ½
NEngTT 3s82	22	66⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
Newhall cv6s95	277	107	104	107	+2
NJ Bell 9.35s	105	112	110	111¼	— ⅜
vlNYCen 6s80f	32	25½	25	25	— ½
vlNYCen 6s90f	72	47	45½	47	+1⅜
vlNYC 5s2013f	217	14½	13½	14½	+ ¼
vlNYC 5s2013r	10	13	13	13	
vlNYC 4½s2013f	150	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	— ¼
vlNYLS 3½s98f	18	14⅜	12½	12½	—2½
vlNYCL 3½s98f	41	13	12½	13	
vlNYMC 3½s98f	63	13¼	12½	13	— ½
vlNYM 3½s98r	20	13½	13	13	
NYChStL 3⅛s80	5	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ¼
NYConn 2⅞s75	10	30⅜	30	30	+2
NYLackW 4s73	27	68	66	66	—2
vlNYNH 4s22	21	3⅛	3	3⅛	
vlNYNH 4s07	106	10⅛	10	10¼	— ⅛
NY P&Lt 2¾75	3	86¼	86¼	86¼	
NYS EG 8½s75	47	106⅛	105⅜	105⅜	— ¾
NYSus 4½s19f	1	51	51	51	
NYTel 9¼s2010	171	111½	110⅛	110¼	+ ¼
NYTel 4½s91	69	71⅛	70⅜	70½	— ⅜
NYTel 4⅝s93	8	63	63	63	—1⅜
NYTel 3⅛s78	52	77½	77	77	—1¼
NYTel 3s81	7	78	70	70	—2½
NYTel 2⅝s82	58	65½	65½	65½	—1
NiagMP 4⅝s87	29	73	71¼	73	
NiagMP 3¼s83	6	67	67	67	
NiagMP 2⅞s80	5	68	68	68	+ ½
NL Ind 7⅛s95	26	97½	97	97½	— ¾
NorW 4.8s2015	4	59⅛	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
Norfk&Wn 4s96	33	60	58⅜	59½	+ ⅜
NoAmPhil 4s92	150	70¼	68	70¼	+2⅜
FoARk 8.30s96	20	96	96	96	+ ¾
NoARk 7.30s77	132	95⅞	95	95	— ⅞
NorARk 4½s91	89	69⅛	66½	67⅛	
NorCen 4½s74	20	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1¼
NorIllG 8½s76	42	107½	104½	105½	—2
NorInPS 8¼75	17	105½	105½	105½	— ½
NorNG 9¼s90	148	110	107⅛	108	—1
NorNG 8½s74	28	105⅛	104½	104½	— ½
NorNG 5⅛s79	1	85½	85½	85½	—1
NorNG 4⅝s78	10	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅞
NorNG 4⅝s83	55	73	72½	73	+1⅜
NorPac 4s97	37	56¼	54	54	— ¼
NorPac 4s97r	17	55	54	54	
NorPac 3s2047	29	38	36½	38	
NoPac 3s2047r	10	38	38	38	
NorStaP 8⅝s74	26	106	105½	105½	—1½
NorStaP 5s90	51	75	74½	75	
NorStaP 4⅝s86	4	70	70	70	
NorStaP 4s88	73	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	—3⅜
NorStaP 3⅛s84	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	
NorStaP 3s78	10	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅜
NorStaP 2⅝s75	18	85⅜	84	84½	—1¼
NSP Wis 4⅝s87	4	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅞
NSP Wis 4½s94	29	62½	62½	62½	—1½
Northrp 4⅝s87	70	72	69⅛	69⅛	—1⅜
NwstInd 7½s94	101	82½	81⅞	82	
NwnBell 7⅝s	196	101⅛	100	100	—1½
Norton Co 9s95	3	106⅛	106½	106½	+1½
NortSim 6s98	28	76	74½	75	
OakElec 4⅝s87	16	55⅛	55	55½	—1⅜
Ogden Cp 5s93	183	66	65	65	—1½
Ohio Edis 3s74	92	91	89	89	—3½
Ohio Ed 2⅞s75	5	86¼	86¼	86¼	—1⅜
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	153	103¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
Okla G 4⅝s87	16	71⅞	70	71⅞	+1⅞
Okla G 4¼s93	1	64	64	64	—1⅜
Okla G 2⅝s75	11	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
Oneida 5½s88	25	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅞
Otis Elv 6½s95	97	106	104½	105	—1
Outb M 7⅝s96	13	97½	97⅛	97½	
Owen Ill 4½s92	87	111½	109⅜	109⅜	—4⅜
PacGE 8⅝2002	117	109⅛	107½	108⅜	+ ⅜
PacGE 8s2003	429	102½	100½	101¼	—1
Pac G&E 5s89	42	74	73½	74	— ½
Pac G&E 5s91	37	74½	71¼	72¼	—2⅜
Pac GE 4½s86	89	73⅛	70⅜	71	— ⅛
Pac GE 4½s90	4	69	69	69	+1⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s93	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
PGE 4⅝s96 JJ	16	66⅜	65⅜	66⅜	— ⅛
PGE 4⅝s96KK	4	67½	67½	67½	— ½
Pac GE 4¼s95	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅜
Pac GE 3⅝s78	17	80⅜	80½	80⅜	+ ⅛
Pac GE 3⅝s85	5	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	—1¼
Pac GE 3⅝s87	3	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
Pac GE 3⅝s82	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
PGE 3⅝s84 W	15	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅞
PGE 3⅝s84 X	11	64⅛	63½	63½	
Pac G&E 3s74	223	91¼	90	91¼	— ⅛
Pac G&E 3s77	47	78⅛	77½	78⅛	+ ⅛
Pac G&E 3s79	77	74½	72⅜	72⅜	—2⅜
Pac GE 2⅝s81	56	70	69	69	—1
PacGTran 8s90	80	100⅛	98½	98⅜	—1¼
PacNwBT 8⅝s	222	106⅞	104½	105	—1
Pac SwA 6s87	71	73	72	72½	+ ⅛
PacT&T 8⅝s	214	107⅞	106½	107¼	— ½
Pac T&T 8.65s	145	106½	104	105¼	—1
PacT&T 7.80s	423	100¼	98⅜	99⅞	— ⅜
PacT&T 4⅝s88	10	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
PacT&T 3⅝s91	117	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
PacT&T 3⅝s81	2	73	73	73	
PacT&T 3⅝s83	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
PacT&T 3⅝s87	72	61	59	59	—2
PacT&T 2⅞s86	14	60	58	60	+2
PacT&T 2⅝s85	38	60½	59	60½	— ½
PAA 11⅛s86	649	106	104½	104½	—1½
PAA 11⅛s86	429	105	104	104⅛	—
PAA cv 5¼s89	622	87	82¼	84	
PAA cv 4⅝s79	23	243	231½	235	—5
PAA cv 4½s84	242	135	127⅞	128	—6
PAA cv 4½s86	434	72½	68½	68½	—2½
Paprcft 5½s94	5	126	126	126	
Park H cv4s92	75	77⅞	72⅛	72⅜	+1⅜
Pen Dix cv5s82	174	68½	66⅛	66⅛	—2⅞
Penney 8⅞s95	28	108⅜	105	105	—5
Penney 4¼s93	199	144½	141½	142	— ⅞
Penney 4½s84	66	73	69¼	73	+3¾
Penna Co 9s94	186	98	93	94⅞	—2⅜
Pen PwLt 3s75	70	88	85½	85⅜	—1⅜
vlPa RR 4¼81f	105	17	15½	15½	—1
vlPa RR 4¼s84f	50	15½	15	15⅛	+ ¼
vlPaRR 3⅝s81	6	15	15	15	—1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Pennwlt 9⅛s95	1	107	107	107	+ ½
Penz Un 9⅜s76	113	106⅜	104⅛	106	+ ⅛
PenzUn 9⅛s96	297	97½	96½	97½	+ ½
Penz Un 7½s88	48	91⅛	90	90	+ ½
Penz Un 7⅝s88	41	89	88	88	
PenzUn 5¼s96	667	113	106½	110½	+1½
Peoria E 4s90f	4	29	29	29	+ ¼
Pet Inc 8s91	20	101	100¾	100¾	—2¼
Phila El 9s95	73	110	108⅜	109	+ ½
Phila El 8½s76	12	108⅛	108⅛	108½	—1½
Phila Elh8s75	26	106½	105⅜	106½	+ ⅞
PhilEl 7⅝s2000	56	100⅞	99⅝	99⅞	—1½
Phila El 6½s93	40	91⅛	90	91⅛	+1½
Phila El 6⅝s97	54	86⅝	82	83	—3½
Phila El 5s89	21	75½	75⅜	75½	+ ½
Phila El 4⅝s87	16	74⅛	74	74	
Phila El 4½s94	8	68	68	68	— ½
Phila El 4⅝s86	38	70	68½	70	+1
Phila El 3⅝s85	15	65½	65	65⅛	
Phila El 3¼s82	13	71½	71½	71½	
Phila El 2⅞s78	3	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅜
Phila El 2⅝s71	8	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
Phila El 2⅝s74	111	89⅛	88	88⅜	— ¾
Phila El 2⅝s81	19	69	68	68	—1
PhilMor cv6s94	94	238	234	234	—4
PhilMor 4⅞s79	25	81	80⅛	80⅛	+1⅛
Philip In 10s77	12	107	105	105	
PhilIP 7⅝s2001	120	100⅛	98⅛	98½	—1¾
Phil VH 5¼s94	90	81½	81	81	— ½
Pillsby 8⅝s95	15	107	106⅞	107	—1
Pllsby 5⅝s86	1	84	84	84	—1
Pillsby 4⅝s89	175	108⅜	108⅛	108½	+ ⅜
PlonNG 9½s75	15	108	107¼	108	+ ¾
PCC&SL 5s75	21	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
PCC SL 3⅛s75	5	29	29	29	+5¼
PlantPL 3⅜s86	5	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ¼
PotEl 9⅛s2005	93	111	109⅛	110¼	+1⅜
PPG Ind 9s95	1	110	110	110	
ProctG 3⅞s81	8	80	78⅛	78⅛	
PubSvCol 8⅝s	16	105⅜	105¼	105¼	—1½
Pub SvCol 7¼s	7	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅜
PubSEG 9s95	217	107½	106⅛	107	
PubSEG 4⅝s77	12	87	87	87	
PubSEG 3⅝s75	6	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
PubSEG 3⅜s72	35	98	98	98	
PubSEG 3¼s83	5	66	66	66	+1
PubSvln 8¼s74	46	106⅛	105½	105½	— ¾
Pullman 5⅞s97	4	77	77	77	+ ¼
Pullm Tr 10s85	17	110½	103	110	+ ⅛
PullmTr 8⅝s85	33	103	103	103	
Purex cv4⅝s94	76	84½	82	82	—2½
Quak St O 9s95	13	109	108	108	—1½
RCA 9¼s90	140	111⅛	109	109	—2
RCA 9s75	144	109	107	108	+ ½
RCA cv 4½s92	334	88⅜	87	87	—1⅜
RalstP 7.70s96	10	100	100	100	—4
Ralst P 4⅞s92	89	125	118½	125	+7
Ramada 8s95	195	180	178	180	—1
Rapid Am 7s94	562	68½	65½	65½	—2½
Ray M 10⅞s75	125	107½	106⅛	107	— ½
Readg 3⅛s95	10	33	32	32	+2
RdgBat 5⅛s88	45	116	114	114	—6¼
Reeves Br 4s91	19	99	97½	99	+1
ReliaN E 7⅛s96	5	97	97	97	
ReichChm 8s94	12	93	93	93	+ ¾
Rep Stl 8.90s95	27	105	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅜
Rep Stl 4⅝s85	10	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅛
Rever cv5½s92	60	87	85	85¼	—2⅜
Reylnd 7⅝2007	10	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
ReyM cv4½s91	115	78	76⅛	78	+1
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	136	106⅛	105	105	—1
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	63	103	100	103	+1
Reyn Tob 3s73	4	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
Rheingd 6½s94	24	118	116	117	— ½
RiegelT cv5s93	20	69	67⅛	68½	+3⅜
RochGE 4½s77	5	83	83	83	— ⅞
RochTel 4⅝s94	12	110⅜	110	110⅜	+1⅛
Rockwel 8½s95	5	99	99	99	—2
Rohr cv 5¼s86	66	85	84⅛	85	
RyderS 11½s90	164	115	114	114½	+ ½
Safeco 7s78	1	100	100	100	
SLSF 5s2006f	x22	60	58½	58½	+1
StLouSF 4s97	28	53⅛	53	53	+1
Sanders cv5s92	244	66½	63⅜	65⅛	+1⅜
SaFeInd 6¼s98	121	99⅛	97½	97¾	—1¼
Sa Fe In 5⅛s87	30	127	126	126	—3
SaFePlp 8¼s80	31	106⅞	106	106	
Schlitz 7.20s96	61	94	94	94	
SciotoV 4s89	8	54	54	54	+ ½
SCM Cp 9¼s90	39	102	98½	101¼	—1⅜
SCM Cp 7¼s83	1	84⅜	84⅛	84⅛	— ¼
SCM Cp 5⅜s87	18	72	71½	72	+ ½
SCM cv 5½s88	202	77⅛	76¼	77	— ¼
ScottP 8⅞s2000	70	107½	107½	107½	—1⅛
Seab AL 3s80	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
SbdCstL 8.35s	98	100¼	99½	100¼	+ ¼
Sbd Fin 5⅛s80	5	82¼	82¼	82¼	
Seagram 3s74	3	90	90	90	+7½
Sears R 8⅝s95	129	108¾	107	107	—1¼
Sears R 8⅛s76	313	107½	105⅛	106	— ½
Sears R 6⅝s93	32	93	92⅞	93	
Sears R 4⅝s83	204	82½	80	82	— ⅛
SearsR Ac 5s82	21	84	82	84	+2
SearsAc 4⅝s72	84	102	98⅛	99½	+1
SearsAc 4⅝s77	49	87⅛	87	87⅛	— ¼
SeatrainL 6s94	405	82¼	79½	81½	+1⅞
ServPL 3.20s82	2	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
ShellO 8⅛s2000	70	106½	106½	106½	—2½
ShellOil 5.30s92	7	81½	81	81½	+ ½
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	60	77⅛	76⅛	75⅝	—1⅞
SherWm 6⅛s95	184	120½	118½	119	—1
Signal 8.85s94	288	100	99	100	
Sinclair 4.60s88	17	71	74	74	—1⅞
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	101	135⅛	129	132⅛	+1¼
Singer 8⅛s75	96	105⅜	103	103	—3
SkilCp cv5s92	61	85⅛	84	84	—1⅛
SmithAO 10⅛	38	112	111⅛	111⅛	—1⅜
Socony 4⅝s93	21	68	68	68	—2
Socony 2⅝s76	39	84	83⅜	84	+ ⅛
SoIB cv4½s92	75	81	79	79⅜	— ⅜
SoCnBTel 8⅛s	124	103⅛	102½	103	
SoBell TT 9.05s	207	110	107½	108⅛	—1
SoBell TT 3s79	15	76	75	76	+1
SoBellT 2⅝s87	2	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
SoBellT 2⅝s85	15	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅜
SoCalEd 3⅝s80	107	79½	76⅛	76⅛	—1⅛
SoCalGas 8.8s	69	108	104⅛	105	—3
SoCntGs 9⅛s95	65	109	108	109	+1
SoIndRy 2¾s94	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
SoNGas 9⅛s76	88	108½	107⅛	107⅜	—1⅛
SouNGs 7.65s72	113	102½	102	102	
SoPac 5⅛s83	36	78	76	77⅛	— ¾
SoPac 4½s81	46	73⅛	72	72⅛	— ⅜
SPacOr 4½s77	90	86⅛	85⅛	86	— ⅜
SoPac 2⅝s86	5	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅜
SouthRy 5s94	25	71	69⅛	71	+ ⅛
Sw BelTel 8⅝s	280	107¼	106	107¼	+ ⅜
SwBellT 6⅝s	175	92	90	90⅛	—1¼
SwBellT 3⅛s83	25	65⅛	63⅛	63⅛	—1⅜
SwBellT 2⅝s85	31	60⅛	60½	60½	
Sw PS 8⅛s75	1	105	105	105	—1⅜
Spegelinc 5s87	12	67⅛	67	67	+ ⅜
Spiegl cv4½s90	24	130¼	128	130¼	+2¼
Sprague 4½s92	56	58⅜	57	57	—2½
StdIntlcv 5s87	29	112	110	111	+1
StdOilCal 7s96	235	96⅛	95	96⅛	
StOgcal 5⅝s92	23	84	82	82	— ½
St.O Cal 4⅝s83	87	79	77½	77½	— ⅞
Std OlInd 6s91	53	88	87	87½	+ ½
Std OlInd 6s98	32	85⅜	86	86	—1⅛
StdOfInd 5s96	950	107	105	106	—1
StdO In 4⅝s83	132	80	76	76¼	—3⅛
StOfINJ 6½s98	322	94	90	92⅞	—1⅛
StdOll NJ 6s97	368	88⅜	85	87	—1¼
StdONJ 2⅝s74	157	91⅜	89½	90	+ ½
StdON J2⅝s71					
	1	99 11-16	99 11-16	99 11-16	
StOOh 8½s2000	78	108	107⅜	108	+ ⅛
StdPackg 6s90	24	66½	65	65	—2½
SlPkg cv5¼s90	174	75½	73	74	— ¾
StdQrud 6½s90	563	86½	85	86	+1
Stauff cv4½s91	40	96⅛	96	96	—1
Steven cv4s90	124	75	73	74½	+2½
Stokely 4½s82	10	100	100	100	
Storer cv4½s86	259	72	69½	71½	+1⅜
SunOil 8½s2000	59	105⅜	104⅞	105	— ⅛
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	7	106⅛	106½	106½	+ ½
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	40	75	75	75	—1
Sunbm 5½s92	4	74⅜	74½	74½	
Sundst cv5s93	30	73	70	70	—3
Sunray 4⅝s87	10	71	71	71	
SunshM 6½s89	444	103	101	101⅛	— ⅜
SupOil 3⅝s81	5	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	—3⅜
SurveyFd 5s84	66	88⅜	86⅛	88⅜	+1¼
SwiftCo 7⅛s78	25	102	101¼	102	+ ⅞
Sybron 7⅛s94	5	94	94	94	
Sybron 4½s87	22	94½	91⅜	94½	+3⅜
Talcott 9⅝s76	22	107	105	105	—2½
Talcott 5⅝s79	3	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	
Talcott 5⅜s80	50	78½	78½	78½	
Talcot Ntl 6s94	230	94	87⅝	89½	—5½
Tandy 6½s78	2	80½	80	80	—1½
Tandy 5s89	670	115⅞	110	111⅞	—3¼
Tappan 5½s94	32	92½	92	92	— ¾
Teledy 7⅞s94	12	90½	89	89	—4
Teledyne 7s99	86	81	78½	79	—2
Teledy 6½s92	5	77	77	77	—2
Teledy 5s92	257	74	72½	72⅜	— ⅜
Tennec 10⅛s78	231	110½	109	109¼	
Tenneco 9⅝s75	203	106½	105	106½	+ ¾
Tenneco 7s93	247	85⅛	84	85⅛	+ ⅞
Tenneco 6⅝s92	288	109¼	107½	108⅜	— ¼
Tenneco 6s79	305	85⅛	84⅛	84½	— ⅞
TennV Au 9⅛s	58	114½	114	114½	
TennV Au 8⅜s	48	109	108	109	
TennV Au 8s74	172	106	104½	105	—1
Ter ASL 4s2019	3	53	53	53	
TerASL 2⅞s85	15	52⅛	52	52	+1⅛
Texaco 5⅝s97	102	85⅛	82	82	—3
TexasCo 3⅝s83	21	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
TexInst 4.80s90	3	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	—1⅛
TexPac 3⅝s85	12	64	64	64	
TPMP te 3⅝s	6	87	87	87	
Textron 8.60s75	330	106⅜	102½	104	+ ⅜
Textron 5⅜s92	21	79⅛	77	77	—2⅞
ThomPd 4⅝s82	2	70½	70	70	
Tide Oil 3⅛s86	10	73	73	73	
Trans cv4s92	5	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
TWA 10s85	433	98⅛	97	98⅞	+ ¾
TWA 6⅛s78f					
	1096	69	65¼	69	+3
TWA cv5s94	551	74⅜	68⅜	71	+1½
TWA cv4s92					
	1632	50⅝	46⅛	49	+2¼
Travler 8.70s95	36	108½	107½	107½	—1⅞
TRWInc 8⅛s75	78	105	104⅛	104½	
TRWInc 5⅛s92	5	78	78	78	
TylerCorp 5s93	40	74⅛	72⅜	73	—1½
UGI Cp 8⅝s75	32	105½	105	105	— ½
UnionBk 7.35s	112	93	90	90	—1½
UnCamp 7⅛s96	3	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅜
UnCarb 5.30s97	87	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—2⅜
Uniongcp 7s89	504	159⅛	140	142½	—17½
Union Cp 6s88	287	113½	101	102	—11½
UnOCal 8¼s76	220	107⅛	104½	104½	—1½
Un OCal 6⅝s98	9	88	88	88	—2
Un OCal 4s86	3	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
UPacCp 4⅝s99	264	105⅛	104	104	—1½
UnPac 8⅝s85	43	108⅞	108	108	— ⅛
Un Pac 7.20s76	17	102	102	102	
UnPac 2⅞s76	9	83	82⅜	82⅜	
UnPac 2½s91	21	53⅛	51	51	—1½
Uniroyl 5⅜s96	733	101¼	99¼	99¼	—1⅜
Un. AirLin 5s91	548	89	85½	86½	+ ½
Unit AL 6⅝s92	363	64½	62½	63½	—1½
UAirc cv5⅝s91	100	76¼	73	73	—2½
UAirc cv4½s88	8	125	123	123	—6
UAirc cv4½s92	393	63⅜	61½	62	—1⅜
Un Brnd 6⅝s88	62	76⅛	75¼	76⅜	+ ⅛
UnBrnd 5⅜s94					
	1054	70⅛	69⅛	70	— ½
UnGasC 4⅝s82	8	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
UnGas P 10⅛s	113	108⅛	103	107	—1½
UnGasP 9⅝s90	5	107	107	107	+ ½
UnGasP 8⅝s89	117	98⅛	95⅛	95½	—3⅛
UnGasP 5⅝s80	8	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
UnGasP 5⅛s80	2	81⅜	81⅛	81⅜	+ ⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last
UnGasP 5⅝s82	8	80⅛	80⅛	8
UnGasP 5¼s77	3	85⅛	85⅛	8
UnGasP 5⅛s78	6	82½	82½	8
UnGasP 5s78	3	82¼	82¼	8
UnGasP 4⅝s72	11	97⅛	97⅛	9
UnGasP 4⅝s71				
	5	98 25-32	98 25-32	98 2
UnGasP 4¼s72	10	98⅛	98	9
UnMrch 9½s95	85	105½	104	10
UnMrch cv4s90	133	88½	84½	8
UNucir cv5s88	265	80½	78½	7
USGyp 4⅜s91	12	70½	70	7
US Leas 9¼s74	127	102½	101	10
US Plywd 8s96	117	98½	96½	9
USSmlt 5⅝s93	180	75⅛	73⅛	7
USSmlt 5⅝s95	35	64	62½	6
USStl 7⅝s2001	244	98½	97½	9
US Steel 4⅝s95	277	65	64	6
USSteel 4⅝s86	86	75	74⅛	7
USSteel 4s83	61	75½	74	7
UnitUt 9⅞s75	79	107½	10 ½	10
UnitUtl cv5s93	155	93½	93	9
Unver Cpt 7⅛s	723	88⅛	85	8
Vanad 4¼s76	28	85½	84	8
VerNucl 9⅛s98	60	108⅛	106¼	10
VaElPw 3⅜s86	255	72½	70¼	7
VaEPw 3⅜s81	25	69½	69½	6
VaE Pw 2⅞s75	35	86½	86	8
VirgRy Incd6s	28	73½	72	7
Virg Ry 3s95	3	53½	50¼	5
Wabash 7⅝s77	130	102	100½	10
Wabash 4¼s91	10	53½	53½	5
Wag El 6⅞s86	28	83½	81	8
Walgrn 5⅛s91	68	105½	103⅜	10
Wash G 8¾s75	44	106	105	10
WeanUn 5½s93	170	56⅜	54⅛	5
Wean 5½s93-68	47	55½	54	5
vlWShr 4s2361f	29	18	17⅛	1
vlWShr 4s2361r	14	17½	17⅛	1
WnAir L 5¼s93	434	107½	104⅛	10
WnElec 8⅝s95	48	107	106	10
WnUnCp 7¼s95	556	123½	121	12
WnUnT 8.45s95	59	99½	99	9
WnUnTel 6⅝s89	41	82½	82	8
WnUn Tel 5s92	33	68	66¼	6
WestgEl 8⅝s95	69	107	107	10
WestgEl 5⅝s92	2	81½	81½	8
WestgEl 2⅝s71	1	98½	98½	9
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	12	107½	107½	10
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	77	107	105	10
Weyerh 7.65s94	22	100⅜	99¼	10
Weyerh 5.20s91	40	78	77	7
Wheel S 3⅛s75	5	77⅛	77⅛	7
WhiteCn 5½s92	282	97	93	9
WhiteMt 5⅝s93	215	76	73⅛	7
Whittkr 4⅝s88	554	57½	55½	5
Wickes Cp 6s92	35	77	76½	7
Wickes 5⅛s94	73	97½	96	9
WillRos 5¼s89	119	96½	94	9
WmsBro 11s87	101	118½	108½	10
WisCen 4½s29f	x8	47⅜	47⅜	4
Wis Cen 4s2004	2	49	49	4
WisElP 2⅝s76	17	84⅛	83	8
Wisgtel 7¼2007	60	96	95	9
WitcoCh 4½s93	71	80	78	7
Woolwth 7⅝s96	118	98	97	9
Womet 5½s94	47	101⅜	96½	9
Xerox cv6s95	677	140	136¼	13
YngSh 10½2000	102	109¼	107	10
ZapNor 4⅝s88	129	84	80½	8
Zap N 4⅝s88B	9	83½	81	8
ZapN 4⅝s88C	149	83½	80¼	8
Zayre cv5⅜s94	64	118½	113½	11
Zurn In 5⅝s94	110	101½	100	10

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales	High	Low	Last
Amst fn5¼s73	2	96	95	96
Austrl fn6½s77	6	97½	97½	97½
Austrl fn5½s82	3	95	95	95
Austr fn5½s79	2	93	93	93
Aus 5½s82 Oct	5	83	83	83
Austr fn5⅛s85	2	82	82	82
Austral 5⅛s80	5	94	94	94
Australia 5s72	12	99	99	99
Australia 5s83	4	80	80	80
Austr fn4⅝s73	2	95½	95½	95½
Belgium 5½s72	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
Belgium 5½s77	6	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
Canad fn2¾s74	3	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
Canad fn2¾s75	4	84½	84½	84½
Chile 3s93	11	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
CredF fn5½s79	10	90	88	88
Den fn5¼s74	9	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Denmk 5¼s77	5	90	90	90
Den fn5¼s77	1	85	85	85
Den fn5½s78	4	85	85	85
Erikab fn6s80	2	86	86	86
Europ fn5½s75	2	91½	91½	91½
HalPUt fn3s77	2	89	89	89
ItalRep fn3s77	10	89	89	89
Jamaic 6⅝s81	5	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
JapDev fn6s77	32	94	94	94
Japan 5½s80	4	86¼	86¼	86¼
Japan fn5½s80	34	86½	86	86½
Mexico 7¼s81	1	93	93	93
Mexico 6½s79	9	86	86	86
Mexico 6½s80	6	86	84	86
Milan fn5⅜s78	12	88	87	88
Norw fn5⅛s76	13	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Norw fn5⅛s73	8	98	98	98
Norw fn5⅛s78	3	84	84	84
NovaScot 9s76	6	105½	105½	105½
Oslo fn6⅝s76	2	95½	95½	95½
Philipp 6⅝s80	7	74½	74½	74½
Poland 8s58xf	15	8	8	8
Pol as4½s68f	4	7½	7½	7½
Venezia 6¼s80	14	99⅜	98½	98½

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked
May 13	4.09	3.38
May 20	3.90	3.35
May 27	3.72	3.36
May 31	3.76	3.38
June 3	3.75	3.51
June 10	3.75	3.52
June 17	3.75	3.54
June 22	3.79	3.57
June 24	3.82	3.60
June 30	3.74	3.44
July 1	3.82	3.63
July 8	3.83	3.69
July 15	3.83	3.69
July 22	3.82	3.68
July 29	3.82	3.67
July 31	3.84	3.66
Aug. 5	3.78	3.72
Aug. 12	3.87	3.72
Aug. 19	3.89	3.75
Aug. 26	3.89	3.78
Aug. 31	3.88	3.74
Sept. 2	4.05	3.88
Sept. 9	4.08	3.92
Sept. 16	4.11	3.94
Sept. 23	4.15	3.98
Sept. 20	4.26	4.00
Oct. 7	4.20	4.06
Oct. 14	4.20	4.06
Oct. 21	4.20	4.06
Oct 28	4.20	4.08
Oct. 31	4.17	4.09
Nov. 4	4.14	4.08
Nov. 30	4.19	4.02
Dec. 31	4.33	4.20
Jan. 31, '72	4.44	4.36
Feb. 29	4.46	4.34
March 31	4.46	4.38
Feb. 29	4.46	4.34
March 31	4.46	4.38
April 30	4.47	4.40
Bond '92-'87, 4¼s	75.16	76.16
Bond '93-'88, 4s	74.12	75.12

N.Y. Stock Exchar

Week Ended May 8, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Cl
EastAirL.	821,400	26⅛	23¼	2
UnitBrands	698,800	21⅞	19⅞	2
Occid.Pet.	695,600	21⅞	20⅞	2
LockhdAirc	680,500	15¼	13⅛	1
ContTelep	644,400	23½	22	2
Am.T.&T.	638,100	48⅞	47⅜	4
PAS Intl.	623,100	5⅛	4⅛	
GenFood	616,900	38	37¼	3
UnionCp.	548,100	17⅞	15⅞	1
MadSqGar	481,100	5¼	4½	
TexacoInc	441,200	38⅛	36⅛	3
Int.Nickel	437,000	40⅛	38⅞	3
ContData	426,800	85	73	7
GtWnFinl	419,300	26⅜	24	2
AshlandOil	413,700	25⅜	24½	2
Chrysler	402,600	32	29⅞	3
NwstAirl	394,000	36⅛	32⅛	3
DeltaAirL	393,400	46¼	42⅞	4
FedNatMtg	388,900	67	61¼	6
Brit.Pet.	380,500	14⅛	12⅛	1

Issues traded in: 1,825.
Advances: 565; declines: 1,1
changed: 164.
New highs: 198; lows: 108.

Volume	All st
Last week	86,496,63
Week ago	103,781,16
Year ago	52,884,67
Jan. 1 to date:	
1971	1,597,948,04
1970	927,020,89
1969	1,008,303,89

Market Average

Week Ended May 8, '71

Dow Jones			
30 Indust.	948.85	923.83	936
20 Transp.	221.13	222.08	225
15 Utils	120.81	117.75	118
65 Comb.	316.64	307.67	311
Standard & Poor's			
500 Stocks	104.43	101.56	102

American Exchan

Week Ended May 8, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Cl
NatCn wt a.	489,800	8	6⅞	
InstrumSys	466,100	11⅛	9½	1
Un.Brand	380,800	6⅛	6	
NatInd.wt	335,800	4⅜	3½	
EcologiseSci	321,100	13⅞	10⅜	1

Volume: 23,670,165 shares.
Year to date: 476,053,469 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,238.
Advances: 336; declines: 7
changed: 132.
New '71 highs: 83; lows: 46.

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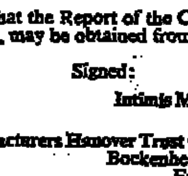

QUARTERLY REPORT

Notice is hereby given that the Report of the Corporation for the quarter ended 31st March, 1971, may be obtained from any of the Paying Agents listed below.

Signed:
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1 Place de la Gare, Luxembourg.

هكذا من الأجل

D-Mark, Guilder to Float; Swiss, Austrians Revalue

(Continued from Page 1)

percent higher than their fixed dollar parities.

The dollar is the standard by which all other currencies are measured under rules of the monetary system. In intergovernmental transactions, the dollar is supposed to be convertible into gold. But there is insufficient American gold to mete it out to all the dollar holders.

The Swiss franc has gone up in value from slightly under 23 cents to slightly more than 24.5 cents. The Austrian schilling has increased from 24.75 to 26 cents.

Germany revalued the mark upward by 8.5 percent from 25 to 27.2 cents in October, 1969. None of the other trading partners followed Germany at that time.

Even though the Germans have maintained that they do not intend to change the parity of the mark, the higher-value mark resulting from freedom to fluctuate on the exchanges has this time put pressure on trading partners to act also.

Otherwise they would be "importing" inflation from Germany. This is because of the effects of a higher valued currency. It increases the price of exports sold abroad and reduces the price of imports.

The Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland are all big importers from Germany. Therefore, German goods such as Volkswagen cars or Telefunken radios would be priced higher, adding to the inflationary pressures already caused by the surplus dollars.

There is additonal influence. If the others didn't act, dollars flowing out of Germany as the mark's value rises would simply flood the centers of the other countries.

Dollars had been pumped into Germany by the corporate treasurers of multinational companies. It had been attractive to hold idle funds in marks because of relatively high German interest rates, which the German authorities were using as an instrument to check inflation, and because of the possibility of revaluation upward of the mark.

Little Risk Noted

Little risk was then involved since it was unlikely that the mark's value would sink below 27.2 cents. Now, with the dollar parity and fixed margins of fluctuation around that parity—1 percent above and 1 percent below—temporarily removed, risk has been added to the game of mark speculation.

As the mark increases in value there are, therefore, strong incentives for mark holders to take their profits and run.

This is the expectation of West German authorities who had been pressing for this solution to the dollar problem—against strong opposition both inside Germany and inside the Common Market.

One leading central banker said that because of these market forces he did not expect the value of the mark to rise in dealings tomorrow much beyond last Friday's "free" quotation of 28 cents. It stands there at nearly 3 percent above its parity.

He said that the mark could even start to decline in value later in the week. This would have the overall effect of draining dollars from the massive pool of reserves of the German central bank. The reserves are the highest in the world at an estimated $20 billion, less than a fifth of which is gold.

But there are other experts who expect that the mark may get as high as 5 percent above its parity.

One of the complications is that there are many who, despite two official denials in the last two days, expect that the mark will be formally tied to a new higher parity.

A former German state secretary in the Economics Ministry, Klaus-Dieter Arndt, said in a radio interview today that such an upward revaluation was now inevitable.

If the corporate treasurers feel the same way, the dollar might stick to the central bank coffers.

It is for this reason that the Germans intend to follow up their decision to float on a limited basis with other measures aimed at discouraging the dollar influx.

One of these was announced tonight by Bundesbank President Karl Klasen, who said that German banks would no longer pay interest on non-resident deposits.

Other measures are being worked out by the German authorities in concert with their Common Market partners. The Common Market's central bankers are preparing a package of measures that would restrict use of dollars in Europe.

Informants said today that the bankers were asking the United States at a secret meeting of the monetary authorities of the ten leading industrial countries at Basel to enforce stronger exchange controls against the outflow of dollars.

This informant, a participant at the meeting, said, "They [the Americans] won't like it very much."

Swiss Feared Influx

GENEVA, May 9 (NYT).—Nello Celio, the Swiss finance minister, announced in a television broadcast that revaluation was necessary to prevent hundreds of millions of dollars from pouring into Switzerland when the foreign exchanges reopened tomorrow.

A Swiss television commentator said that Mr. Celio had insisted upon revaluation because the threatened influx of dollars was "a knife held at his thoat."

With the foreign exchange value of the Swiss franc increased from 4.37 to the dollar to 4.08 to the dollar, Mr. Celio emphasized that Switzerland would be in a better position to contribute to international monetary stabilization and also to combat inflation at home.

It was the first change in the external value of the franc since 1936 when it was devalued 30 percent as a result of the worldwide monetary upheaval created by President Roosevelt's devaluation of the dollar.

The finance minister did not mention the fact that Switzerland has chosen to revalue the franc rather than follow the example of West Germany and the Netherlands, which decided today to let their equally strong currencies find their own levels.

In an earlier television appearance today, however, Mr. Celio had strongly criticized the only alternatives open to his government—a floating franc or exchange controls. A floating franc, he said, would create difficulties for Swiss industries and exchange controls, he said, would be extremely difficult to apply.

The increased price of the franc will become effective tomorrow without further action. A few months ago—at a time when the international monetary situation was quiet—the cabinet obtained authorization from parliament to change the value of the franc by decree, without, as previously, having to obtain authorization from parliament.

Mr. Emminger said that the central bank would be in the market tomorrow but "not to guide the rate." He said "it is a free rate."

The decision to float the mark and the Dutch guilder confronted the central bankers here with a de facto rearrangement of the world monetary system—a system based on fixed and defended parities since the Bretton Woods Conference more than a quarter of a century ago.

The bankers themselves and officials of the International Monetary Fund have been committed to the fixed parity system as one which has encouraged the vast postwar expansion of world trade and prosperity.

However, each of the monetary crises of the last four years has brought demands for a more flexible system, incorporating such features as floating rates or gradually changing parities. The bankers have been unable to agree on any action.

The finance minister emphasized, however, that revaluation, which will reduce the cost of Swiss imports, would not be enough to combat domestic inflation. He said that the cabinet would submit an anti-inflation program to parliament in June that would be aimed especially at the boom in the construction industry.

The Swiss consumer price index rose 5.5 percent last year and Mr. Cello warned that the combination of excess liquidity and the shortage of manpower threatened to produce further increases this year.

Reliable sources said later that the government intended to prohibit all large-scale or nonessential construction projects, such as luxury homes or swimming pools for a year. Only living units for rent—needed because of Switzerland's acute shortage of housing—are likely to obtain building permits, these sources said.

West Germans Adopt Tight Money Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

are not the perfect expression of European unity."

With heavy opposition from France and other Common Market members, and with heavy opposition from farmers and industrialists at home, the West German cabinet backed off from a proposal by Economics Minister Karl Schiller to cut the mark loose from its pegs and allow it to float freely in the turbulent pool of buying and selling until the pool was calmer and the mark could be pegged again.

Instead, the narrow pegs of 3.63 and 3.69 to the dollar have been widened. But neither the government nor the Bundesbank would say tonight by how much they had been widened.

When heavy and sudden demands to buy marks or sell them drove the market prices outside the pegged margins, the Bundesbank was obliged to step in with support to keep the mark within the value prescribed for it.

"The margins are changed, everything else remains," Mr. Schiller said at a news conference this evening after the cabinet meeting.

"We are not departing from parity," Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said at the same news conference. He had led the stand in the cabinet against floating the mark freely. He also accompanied Mr. Schiller to Brussels.

They were together in the sense that they have now engaged the army of speculators in a war of attrition that will begin in earnest when the money markets are reopened tomorrow.

The speculators do not know at what point in the rising value of marks the Bundesbank is obliged to step in and sell some of them off to drive the price down again.

The speculators will have to calculate their possible gains if they hold on to marks long enough, and if the mark is revalued upward, in spite of all the official denials.

Interest will not be paid on these short-term, nonresident deposits while the battle is still on, and these losses will be all too easy for them to calculate.

Neither Mr. Scheel nor Mr. Schiller would say what was in the package of monetary controls and domestic anti-inflationary measures being announced tomorrow, nor how long all these emergency measures would remain in effect.

"They will remain for a limited time," Mr. Schiller said. "There is no date set for them to end, but it will be months."

Little Effect Expected on U.S. Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

problems within the Common Market. Indeed, it is one of the frustrations for the Europeans that they must make the adjustments in the international monetary system, while the dollar, which they blame for most of the trouble, remains—in theory—unimpaired.

But whether the Europeans like it or not, the United States can afford to treat monetary crises with equanimity since it is much less dependent than others on foreign trade. U.S. exports of goods last year at $42 billion bulk huge as a dollar item to the rest of the world, but it is only about 4 percent of the U.S. gross national product. Even adding in exports of services, the percentage is only 6.3.

But many of the U.S. trading partners find that their exports are 25 percent, 30 percent, or even a larger percentage of their GNP.

The U.S. attitude, therefore, is to treat international financial problems more lightly than do its partners. In a policy statement last night, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew told the prestigious Business Council at Hot Springs, Va.:

"We cannot allow transitory flare-ups in the international monetary situation to drive us into actions which are against the long-run interests of both this nation and our friends abroad."

Lesser Measures

Mr. Agnew didn't say so, but one suggestion rejected earlier in the week by Nixon administration officials was the institution of some form of capital controls to dampen the flow of dollars to Europe. Lesser measures, such as the special Treasury security mentioned Thursday by Secretary John B. Connally, are soon to be unveiled.

Mr. Agnew used some other tough language. He said, observing that his comments came after discussion with Mr. Connally:

● "...What we will not do is to put the U.S. economy through the wringer in order to deal with a temporary situation."

● "...We can generate the trade surplus we need and deserve only if we are treated fairly by our trading partners abroad. To be blunt, we are not, in my judgment, being treated fairly today."

That language won't go down well in Europe. It is not just a question of having too many dollars to match the shrinking U.S. gold supply. U.S. financial power arouses a nationalistic backlash. The American presence is seen not so much in the dollar bill, but in the American-owned or controlled domestic enterprises.

Insurance Stocks

city Ins .12	6¼	6⅜		Kemperco Co .60	32¾	34¼	+2½
BnkrsFla .40	26¾	27¼	+¾	Ky Central Lf .16	7⅜	7⅝	
BkrsLfFla .20b	14¾	15¼	−⅛	LACOP Corp	7⅞	8⅞	
Family Life †	35¼	35⅝	−⅛	LibertyNatLfe .25	28¾	29⅛	−⅞
FidelityLfe .08r	15⅝	16	−⅛	LifeInsurGa .48	25⅝	26¼	−½
FoundersLfe .06d	18¾	19¾	−¼	Life Inv Inc	23⅞	24⅝	−⅛
Guaranty	8¼	8¾	+⅛	LincolnAm Cp	3	3¼	
HeritageLf .24	13¼	13⅝	+⅛	Lincoln Cons .10e	10½	11	
IncomeLf †	16	16½		Linc Income Lf .40a	11⅝	12⅛	−⅛
IntlGrp .50b	77	77¾	−¼	LoneStar Lfe	12⅝	13⅛	−⅛
IntlGrpcvpf 2	115	117	−½	Louisiana So Lf	16½	17	+⅛
Inv Life	8	8½		LoyalAmLfe Ins	7¾	8⅛	
IIC Corp .04	22¼	22⅝	−½	LykesYngstown Fin	6¼	6¾	−¼
N Ins Galv .38	9¾	10		ManchLfeCas †	5⅝	6	
Pioneer Corp	4⅝	4⅝	+1	ManhattanLfe .27d	6¾	7¼	
ReinsurNY 2	78½	79		Mass Gen Lf	15¾	11⅛	
Reserve .32	56	56½	+¼	Mercury Gen .40	45½	46½	−½
StatesLife .05g	17½	18	+¼	Midwn Nat Ohio	9¼	10	
soc Madison	6½	6⅞		MidwUnLfe .30d	23¼	23⅝	
A Corp .40	20⅝	21	−⅛	Mission Equities .20	23⅝	23⅞	−⅛
nkersNatLife .15g	25½	26¼	+1¾	MonarchCap .32g	24⅛	24¾	
nkers Secur	11¾	12¼	−½	Monumental Cp .19g	64¾	65½	
nefic Nat Corp	5½	5⅝	−⅛	MutualSavLf .08g	9⅝	10⅛	
neficStdCpA .40	15	15½		NLT Corp .12g	34½	35	
neficStCpB .40	14⅝	15⅛	−⅛	NN Corp 1.60	57¾	58½	
lif Westn St .40	19	19½		Nat Life Fla	3⅝	3⅞	
pital Hold .44	38⅝	39¼	+⅜	Nat Old Line .20	9⅝	10	
ase Nat Life	19¾	20¼	−¼	NatReserveLfe .30	17⅛	17⅝	
esapke Lf A	7¾	8¼		Nat Westn Lf	8¼	8½	−⅛
esapeake Lf B	7½	8	−⅛	Nationwd A	10⅞	11⅛	
ubb Corp 1.60	57⅛	58⅝	−½	Nationwide Life .50	25	26	
estalStLf .25g	12¾	13⅛	−⅛	NorAmLfCas .15g	7⅝	8	
llege Univ	13	13½		NorAmLifeIns .25	24¼	24⅝	−⅜
lonialLife&Acc .28	54⅝	55½	−1	North Cent .10	5½	5⅞	−⅛
lonial Penn	42⅞	43⅞	+⅛	NoeastInsHartf 1.20	32½	34½	
lumbia National	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛	NorthwsNatLf .12g	22¾	23¼	
mbineIns .40a	47¼	47⅞	−¼	Occidental Lf .10	5¼	5⅝	−¼
mGenInsur .84	62¾	63⅛	+⅛	Ohio Casualty .80	45⅞	46⅝	−⅞
nsum Nat Lf	5½	5⅞		Old Line Life .30	25⅝	26¼	−⅜
ntAmLfe 1.08	22½	24		Old Repub Int .48b	34¼	34⅝	−¼
iterionIns .40	78	79		Pac Std Life	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
ownLifeIns .64	27	28	−½	Pasquaney Bay	24	25	
um&Forster 1.80	62⅝	63⅛	−⅜	Peerless Ins .38	13¾	14⅛	
um&For pf 2.40	100	101½	−½	PeninsularLf .12g	15½	16¼	
rham Life .60	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛	Penn Life	36	6⅞	−¾
RC Corp 1	69⅛	69⅝	−⅛	Penn Life Units			
stern Life	8⅞	9⅛	−⅛	Penn Life wt	25⅝	25⅞	−⅝
ucator&Exec .13	29½	30	−⅛	Phila Life .40b	15⅞	16¼	−⅛
npire Gen	6½	6⅞		Piedmont Man	17¼	18	−¼
nployrsCas 1.20a	41	43		Preferred Risk	21½	22¼	−¾
nployersGroup 2.80	91¼	92½	+1⅛	Pres Life	6¼	6¾	
uitLfWash .44	17⅝	17⅞	−¼	ProtectiveLife .40	12¾	13⅛	+⅜
cel Invest	13½	14		ProvidLfND .23	12⅝	13⅛	−⅛
celsior NY .44	9⅝	10⅜	+⅛	Provid Lf&Acc .80	75	77	−1
mily Life †	22⅝	22⅞	−⅜	Pyramid Life .20g	15⅝	16⅛	
rm. New Wld .12	41⅝	42⅛		Rep Nat Life .30	20¼	20¾	−⅛
rmersGrp 2.20	87	88	−½	Richmond Corp 1	42¾	43¼	
delCpVa .20	11¼	11½	+⅛	Safeco 1.35	78	78½	−¼
delUnLife .25g	38½	39¼		Safeco pf .90	25⅝	27	
t Am Finan .20	22¾	23	+½	Stpaul Ins Co 1.72	63¼	63¾	
t Colony Life	18⅝	18⅞	−⅜	SeabordCp un	4¼	5	+¼
tExecutive Cp	8½	9¼	−½	SecurityConnLf †	18½	19½	−½
tFederalLife .32	24⅝	26		SecurityCorp 2	29½	30¼	+¼
tMtgIn NoCar	15½	16	+⅛	SecLife&Acc .30	21⅛	21½	−⅝
onders Finl	2⅞	3⅛		Southland Life 1	44½	45¼	+1
anklinLife .50	17⅝	18	−⅛	Southwstn Line Ins 1	46½	47	+⅛
Enterprises	3⅞	4⅛	−¼	StdLifeIns .20	10¾	11	
n Reinsuranc	209	212	+1	Std Sec Life	11¼	11⅜	−½
orge Wash Cp	6⅞	7⅛		Statesman Grp	6⅞	7⅛	−⅛
Intl Cp	18½	18⅞	−⅛	SunLifeIns .36a	17	17½	−¼
obeCapital .01e	5¾	6½	+½	Surety Life .03g	4	4⅝	
obeLifeAcc †	26¼	27	−¾	Time Holding .40	22½	23½	+¼
vtEmployIns 1.08a	67¼	67¾	−⅞	UNAC Intl	25¼	26¼	−¼
vtEmpLife .20	41½	42	−¾	Unicos	17⅛	17½	−⅛
eat Cmwlth Lf	7⅝	8⅛	−¼	Union Fidelity	33½	34	−⅞
Eastern Magt	9½	10	−⅛	UnitAmerLife †	6⅛	6½	
SouthnLfe .32	12⅝	13⅛	−¼	UnitbenefitLife 2	240	245	
West Life 1.40	45	45¾		UnitFireIns .20g	17	18	−1
milton Intl Cp	4⅝	4⅞	+½	Unit Founders Life	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
milton Nat Lfe	4⅞	5¼	−¼	UnitLiberty Life	17¼	18	+¾
nover Insur 1	31½	32	−¼	Unit Life&Acc .10	19½	20	−⅛
rtfdStmBoiler 1.44	37½	38¼		Unit Sav Life	8½	9¼	−¼
meBenefCp .64	27	27½	−⅜	UnitSvcsLfe .30b	28⅞	28⅝	−⅛
me Secur .40b	16¾	17		Variable An Life	15⅛	15½	+⅛
raceMannEd .07e	13⅝	13¾	−⅛	Vico Corp	9⅝	9⅞	−⅛
dep Amer Life	3¾	4¼	−¼	VictoryLifeIns .50	52½	54½	−½
dependtL&A .72	32¼	32⅜	−¼	Washington Nat .68	31¼	31⅝	−⅛
dianaIns .64b	22	22½		WashgtnNat pf2.50	42¾	42¾	
tegon Cp .20	11¼	11⅝	−¼	WestnCas&S 1.48	62½	63	−¼
terfinct .05e	7¼	7¾	−⅛	WestnStatesLife .15d	7	7¾	−½
tl Holding	8⅛	8⅜	−⅛	Windsor Life	5⅝	5¾	
terstate Corp .20	22	22½	+⅝	WiscNatLife .62	20¼	20¾	−¼
v Guaranty Life	16	18		WorldSvcLife .10g	10⅞	11⅜	−⅜
ffersonNatLife .20	13½	14	−⅛	Zenith United	5¾	6⅛	

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Bk&TrCoPa	21⅞	22⅝	1st NB Cinn	26¾	27½	NJ Nat Bk	34⅛	35½
kamerica	66½	66⅝	1st NB Maryl	41	41¾	NorthTrChicago	72¾	73½
CommerceNY	31	33	1st Nat B N.J.	39	39¾	Phil Nat Bk	45	45⅛
k of N.J.	44	45½	1stPaBkPhil	34½	34½	PittsNatBk	75⅞	76⅞
stateCorp	39⅛	39⅝	1st Security	44	44¼	ProvNBPhila	28	28½
tJBk&Tr	14½	15	1stWestchNB	58	65	Repub.NB N.Y.	24½	25
NBkClev	30	30¾	FranklinNBNY	43½	44	RoyalNBN Y.	21½	22½
tNBChic	33	36	GirardTrBPhil	58¼	58⅝	Secur N.Y. State	20¾	21½
			HarrisTrBkChi	56¾	57¼	Secur.Pac.NB	32¼	32⅝
tStBkBkl	12¼	13	HudsonTrUO	23½	24½	ShawinAssBost	53¼	57
velandTrust	95½	96	IndValBTrPhil	25½	25⅝	SthJerseyNB	47	49
nm.Tr.N.J.	28	28¾				St.BkAlbany	40	42
nNBBridge	22⅛	22½	LincolnistBank	39¼	40¼	StStrB Boston	44¾	45½
roitBk&Tr	52	53½	LongIslandTr	27¾	28½	TrustCo NJ	15	15½
elity Bank	41⅞	42½	MellonNBkPitts	57	57½	UnTrMaryland	52	54
UnTrNewark	44½	45¼	Merch Bk NY	66	68	U.S.TrustN.Y.	57½	58¼
ThirCinb	28½	29½	NatCityBkClev	65½	65¾	Va Bk Shares	34	34½
kMerNBRich	43	43½	NComBkAlbany	42	44	ValleyNBLI	35	37
Bancorp	4¾	5	NatComBkRoth	35	36	VirginiaNBkBS	28⅝	29⅛
Chicago O	65⅞	66¼	NEnMerBoston	27⅝	27⅞	WestPennNB Ps	35½	36

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

fr du Sud 8¾-82	104	105
asa Mezzogiorno 8½-78	91	92
entrest 8¾-85	104	105
P E 7½-80	98¾	99¼
om Fed Elect 6½-86	97	98
om Fed Elect 8½-79	101	102
openh County 7¾-84	96	97
openh County 6⅞-80	95½	96½
U.P 6¾-77	99	100
ElectricitySupplyBoard 8¼	100¾	101¾
scom 7½-78	97½	98½
scom 8¼-80	106	107
urop Coal Steel 5¾-88	88	89
anitoba 7½-89	96	97
anitoba 9½-82	107	108
orges Kommunalb. 5½-83	90	91
orges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	98¾	98¾
edernes 6⅞-80	98	99
ecd 6¾-83	92	93
acor 6¾-77	98	100
otland 8¾-84	100¼	101¾
NCF 7½-86	99	100
atney 7⅞-84	93	94

Guilders

AEG 8¼-75	104	105
AKZO 8¼-74	103¼	104¼
Alge Bank Ned 8-75	102½	103½
Amro Bank 8-75	104¼	105¼
Bayer 8¼-75	104½	105½
Chevron 8-78	102	103
Eur. Inv Bank 8¼-75	104¼	105¼
General Elect 8¼-75	104¼	105¼
General Tele 8¼-75	104¼	105¼
Hoechst 8¼-75	104	105
IBM 8-75	104¾	105¾
KLM 8¼-75	104¼	105¼
Pechiney 8¼-75	104	105
Philips 8-74	101¾	102¾
Shell Française 8¼-75	103½	104½

European Currency Units*

Afr du Sud 8⅞-86	101½	102½
UECA 8⅞-85	104½	105½
Eurofina 7¾-81	105	106
Interfrigo 7½-86	102½	103½

* For trading in D.M.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

PETROLEOS MEXICANOS

U.S. $15,000,000

7 Year Loan

WELLS FARGO BANK N.A.,
HAMBROS BANK LIMITED
WESTERN AMERICAN BANK (EUROPE) LIMITED

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
Atlantic International Bank Limited
The Bank of Nova Scotia
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
The Dai-Ichi Bank Limited
Finter Bank Zurich
The First National Bank of Boston
International Commercial Bank Ltd.
Interunion-Paris
Japan International Bank Limited
New England Merchants National Bank
Republic National Bank of Dallas
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

New Issue — The advertisement appears as a matter of record only. — May 6, 1971

THE KANSAI ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY INCORPORATED

Osaka, Japan

DM 100,000,000

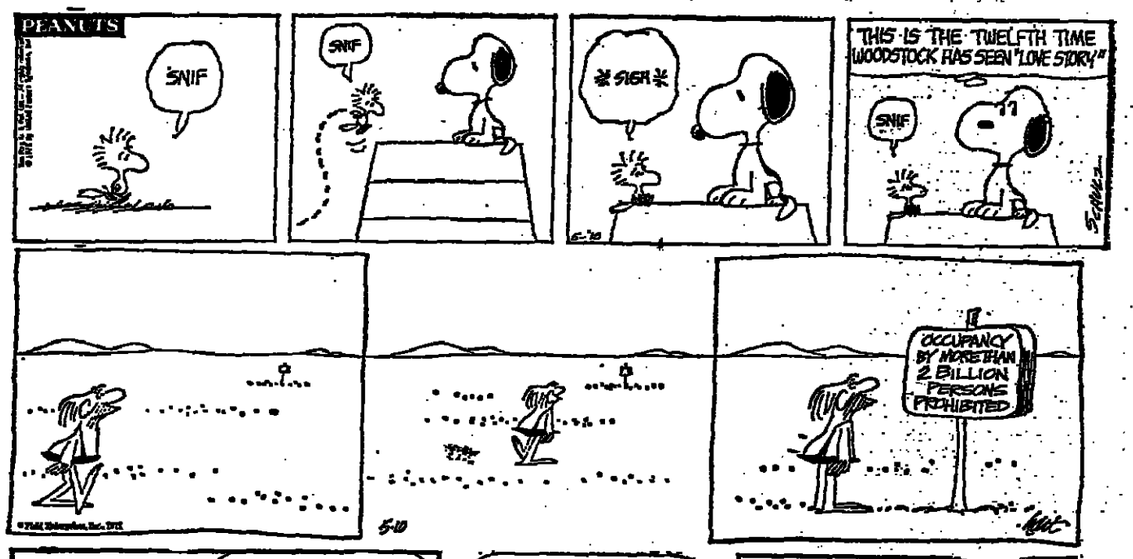
7¾% Bearer Bonds of 1971/1986

Offering price: 100%

DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO. LIMITED

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A. E. AMES & CO. LTD.
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ASSOCIATED JAPANESE BANK (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT
BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE S.A.
BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE C.F.C.B.
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE EUROPÉENNE DE TOKYO S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED
BAYERISCHE GEMEINDEBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT – FRANKFURTER BANK –
BURKHARDT & CO.
CAPITALFIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A.
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE S.A.
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS
CRÉDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS) LIMITED
THE DAIWA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK
DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK
DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE – DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK –
DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
HAMBROS BANK LIMITED
HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H.
R. HENRIQUES JR.
I. D. HERSTATT KG. a.A.
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON (EUROPE) S.A.
KREDIETBANK N.V.
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
LAVORO BANK FINANCE COMPANY N.V.
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED
LAZARD FRÈRES & CIE.
LAZARD FRÈRES & CO.
LEHMAN BROTHERS INCORPORATED
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LIMITED
MERCK, FINCK & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
NEUVIANS, REUSCHEL & CO.
NEW JAPAN SECURITIES CO. LIMITED
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., LTD.
THE NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU SECURITIES CO., LTD.
NORDDEUTSCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSELBANK
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
PRIVATBANKEN I KJØBENHAVN
GEBR. RÖCHLING BANK
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED
SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO.
FRIEDRICH SIMON KG.a.A.
SINGER & FRIEDLANDER LIMITED
SKANDINAVISKA BANKEN
SLOMAN BANK K.G.
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. INCORPORATED
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.
STOCKHOLMS ENSKILDA BANK
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED
C. G. TRINKAUS
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) LIMITED
VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG
M. M. WARBURG – BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LIMITED
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
WESTFALENBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
WHITE, WELD & CO. LIMITED
WOOD GUNDY SECURITIES LIMITED
YAMAICHI SECURITIES CO., LTD.

PEANUTS



B.C.

LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

BRAD ANDERSON

POGO

RIP KIRBY

هكذا من الأصل

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TAIPEI, May 9 (NYT).—France held on to the lead in the Bermuda Bowl world bridge championship here yesterday by beating the North America II team 15-5. However, the world champion Dallas Aces regained some of the ground they lost Friday when they lost by the maximum score, 0-20 to the French. The Aces beat Brazil by 126 international match points in 32 deals, by far the largest victory margin in the championship to date, collecting all 20 possible points and leaving their opponent with —5. In the third match, Australia scored a narrow victory over China 11-9.

With four of the 15 qualifying rounds completed the standings are: France, 72 victory points; the Aces, 55; Australia, 34; China, 31; Brazil, 22; North America II 21.

At this early stage it seems likely that the final will be between the Aces and France, with the world champions in need of their best playing form to repel the European challenge.

An innovation in this year's world championship is the provision that all three matches should play the same deals. This permits comparison of the events at six different tables.

On the deal shown in the diagram, played on the second round of the tournament, five pairs out of six reached a borderline slam in spades. The only pessimists were Gabriel Chagas and Pedro Assumpcao of Brazil.

The bidding shown was by Norman Kay of Philadelphia, sitting North, and Edgar Kaplan of New York sitting South for North America II. Kay's aggressive jump-shift to three hearts, based on a strong suit and a good spade fit, propelled the partnership rapidly into a slam. West led the diamond five.

Declarer won the first trick with the diamond queen and led a spade honor at the second trick, which was allowed to win. At this point Kaplan decided to play East for the club king, no doubt reasoning that West would not have made a risky lead away from the diamond king if he had held a potential trick elsewhere. This was an excellent inference.

He crossed to dummy with a diamond, led the club jack and played his own queen when East played low. He then cashed the club ace, ruffed a club, and discarded two diamonds on the top hearts in dummy. He then ruffed a heart, and could ruff his last club in dummy without any danger of an overruff, since East was known to have the king. With the trumps all in the East hand, South was left with two sure trump tricks, to East's annoyance.

North
♠ 7 5 4 3
♡ A K J 9 8 3
◇ A 4
♣ J

West	East (D)
♠	♠ A 10 6 2
♡ 10 6 4 2	♡ Q 7 5
◇ K J 7 5 3	◇ 10 2
♣ 7 6 5 4	♣ K 9 8 2

South
♠ K Q J 9 8
♡
◇ Q 9 8 6
♣ A Q 10 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	3 ♡
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	5 ◇
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond five.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

M	E	A	D		T	A	B	S		C	R	O	N	E
A	L	S	O		H	O	O	K		H	A	V	E	S
J	O	H	N	H	E	N	R	Y		I	N	E	R	T
O	P	E	N	E	Y	E	D			N	O	R	I	A
R	E	N	A	M			E	N	S	O	U	L		
			B	A	I	R	E	I	T		T	O	D	O
T	A	J		I	N	E	S	S	E		O	R	E	M
S	C	O	U	T	E	D		T	R	U	N	D	L	E
P	H	E	N		M	A	I	L	E	R		S	I	N
S	E	D	A		I	N	N	E	S	S				
		O	B	L	A	T	E			U	R	A	L	S
T	R	I	A	L	A			O	O	L	I	L	E	D	U	P
B	A	K	E	D		R	I	N	G	A	B	E	L	L
A	R	E	T	E		E	F	F	E		E	L	L	A
R	E	S	O	D		S	A	O	R		L	A	S	T

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

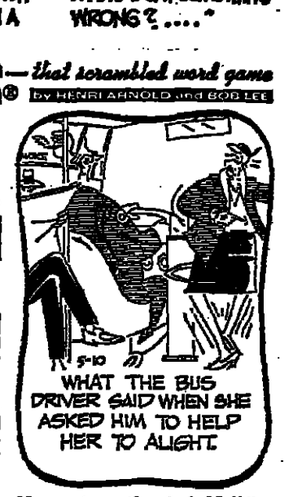
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GINOG

INSIF

NYGLIK

TIMOON



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: PECAN SILKY GUITAR ENZYME

Answer: *What he said when the barber asked how he wanted his hair cut*—"IN SILENCE"

BOOKS

THE ISRAELIS

Founders and Sons

By Amos Elon. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 359 pp.

Reviewed by Alfred Friendly

THIS is a mine, a mill, a smelter, even a slagheap of irony—historic irony, mostly tragic.

It is the irony of today's moral crisis of Israel, finding guilt in legitimacy and victory, of abysmal hatred in a land of radiant dreams, of the cultivation of a mystique of redemption coupled with the mystique of violence, of founders fanatic in the hope for a Utopian society succeeded by sons who would settle for a pleasant place to live.

It is the lesser irony of the hippies of 50 years ago, dropouts of the Eastern European middle-class world who, founding Israel as radicals, became its conservative establishment, who built a 20th century setting for 19th-century ideas and ended with "dynamic immobilism"—what the author sees as a Chekhov play by Duerrenmatt.

It is the constructive irony of idealists who "in the course of trying out their fantasy... forged reality as few men have in modern history."

It is the destructive irony of energizers of a social, political and nationalist renaissance who were blind to the fact that the Arabs entertained similar aspirations for themselves and who failed to see the parallelism: of men imbued with a historical sense of their past who could not have had a less realistic comprehension of the same historical compulsions of the Arabs.

And as a consequence, Israel is left with the most terrible irony of all: "The Zionist dreamers envisaged a safe haven for persecuted Jews everywhere. But in Israel today, Jews, as Jews, live in greater danger of their lives than anywhere else in the world."

And if they are ever to escape from that irony, another one is requisite: The people "who owe their existence as a nation to their extraordinary memory of past history" must rely for their future "on the Arabs forgetting theirs."

Amos Elon, in the first flight of today's Israeli newspapermen, has written a stunning book. His is the journalist's gift of organization and lucid presentation linked to a brilliant historian's insight, powerful in imaginative demonstration and illuminated by traditional "Jewish" sensitivity. It is based on a simply prodigious bibliography.

Elon has given us, in fact, two books: The first section, about the "founders," is essentially the story of the first three "aliyas," the "up-goings" or immigrations from 1882 to 1924, their roots in the shtetls of Eastern Europe, in the political philosophy of Central Europe and the abortive revolutionary attempts in Russia itself.

The first wave, a reactu tion from the pogrom headed for just another in European colonialism would have been doome with the rest of it from Manila had not the secon along. That one, the one been decisive in molding ological and political s Israel today, was utopian idealistic, mainly Marxi furiously egalitarian. Th after the Balfour Dec was led by men determ will the diaspora out of e

Two of the hundreds of into this period stand ou are complementary. The how the Palestinian Arab and again failed to gr opportunity for making of their own in which t would be a minority: of at each milestone to obt conditions that they had at the previous marke second is the utter failure immigrants to recognize e Arab presence, much le they constituted a proble dealt with—until their eye ped open too late.

"Sons," the second l surely the most trenchan and psychological essay o that has appeared since t day war. It tells, as I none other has, how the o the holocaust dominat Israeli psyche and why it determinant today of Israe of its Arab neighbors a source of Israel's distrust world that surrounds leaves it both frightene lonely. The holocaust "t the obsessive suspicions, t ering urge for self-relia all costs in a world whic mitted the disaster to h the traumatic memory is the rhythm and ritual of life... there is a latent hys Israel that stems directl this brutal destruction."

Elon writes powerfully sion, but coolly, standing much above the battle as from it in rendering his ments. No other critic, I has been as mordant as disclosing the Jews' obt to the Arab sense of o or in slicing through th reality of Israeli peace ain are linked "to an idea ignores the complicated n of human life."

This is a profoundly m choly and pessimistic book ly because it is so prof convincing. For, as Elon cludes, "the claims of just exceed the ability of men tisfy them."

Mr. Friendly, a Wash Post correspondent and ciate editor, won the P Prize for his coverage o six-day war.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

1 Night spot
5 Sheiks, e.g.
10 Ancient Asian
14 Word for Wellington
15 French soldier
16 Jazzman Hines
17 Like green apples
18 One kind of legislation
20 Gift for May
22 Gin drinks
23 Male and female
24 Claim on property
25 Members of an Eastern sect
27 Signified
31 —— Unis
32 Kind of blow
33 Chemical suffix
34 Grapevine: Sp.
35 Resources
36 Keats work
37 One of a Latin trio
38 Approaches
39 Went for
41 One hemisphere
43 Indian lutes
44 Certain news item
45 Star in Cygnus
46 Dog-faced ape
49 Resort to in excess
52 Fatuous one
55 In ——
56 Liberal
57 Prefix for graduate or handed
58 English actor
59 Stitched
60 Take out
61 Diner sign

DOWN

1 Quote
2 Biblical land
3 Presage
4 Solicit
5 Bobbing necessities
6 Crosses
7 Area of pollution
8 Inky: Abbr.
9 Makes do
10 Hardy breed of sheep
11 Merit
12 Residue
13 Cloth measures
19 Hebrew letter
21 W. W. II pol
24 Inclines
25 Late British Socialist
26 One at ——
27 Boy Scout founder
28 Australian kingfisher
29 One of the Pliny
30 Requisites
32 Did a card
35 Pie adornm
38 Jockey-boar listing
39 Ancestry
40 Repeat
42 Of a certain cloth
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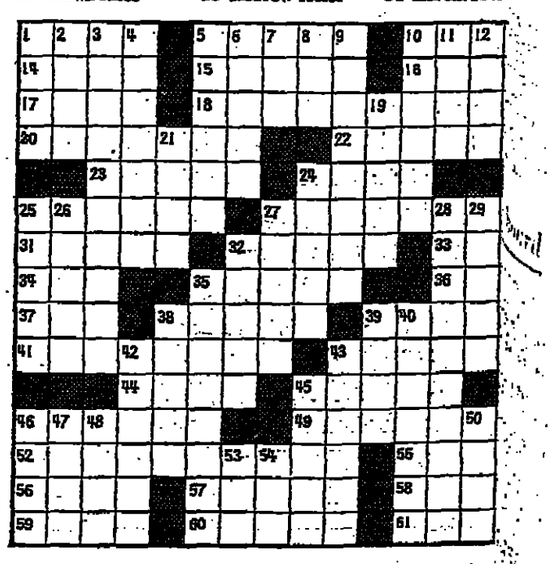
45 Medication amounts
46 Degree for diplomats
47 Yorkshire r
48 Took it on t lam
50 Filler for bb feeder
51 Vacation tir in Paris
53 Wash. agen
54 Harem room



Loser's Manager Halts Bout

lonzon and Towel Finish Benvenuti

By Bernard Kirsch

NTE CARLO, May 9 (IHT).—los Monzon's manager said night's fight should never been made. Ten minutes it started, Nino Benvenuti's ger agreed.

by then it was too late the boxing career of Ben-i, once an Italian hero, came ı unheroic ending. At one te five seconds of the third i, manager Bruno Amaduzzi d a harmless white towel the ring and Monzon retain-e world middleweight title won from Benvenuti last mber.

could have died when I saw owel," Benvenuti said after bout. And when asked ner he was mad at his ger, he said, "Sometimes, can kill." Amaduzzi said, can't take a punch any r."

ybe if Argentine referee r Avenado had not accepted lying towel, which he didn't to, Benvenuti would have d up a hurt man physical-That was the trend which on, a relentless puncher, be-o set in the second round. Benvenuti said he was red to go "20 rounds" and Monzon "could never have up the pace." No one will know what might have hap-l and it is certain that the will never meet again because are going in completely op-directions.

nzon, fighting outside of ı America for only the sec-time—he won the title in —will next meet former rweight and middleweight pion Emile Griffith either gentina, Rome or New York. champion has not lost since and he has now won 73 of 5 fights, 50 within the dis-. He has nine draws.

Benvenuti, it was his third ght loss and his won-lost-mark is now 82-7-1. He he wanted "time to think over his work and his life. Now, it is the summertime and I go swimming.

"All that training and dedication for nothing," said Benvenuti. And then his entourage kept on telling him in the dressing room that it was a pity that the end had to come that way and finally Benvenuti said, "Enough. Enough! It's over."

The fight seemed to be over before Benvenuti entered the ring. His personal physician had said that Benvenuti was still worried because Monzon had knocked him out in 12 rounds the first time.

Arthur Mercante, a judge for last night's fight at the Stade Louis II, agreed: "He seemed gun shy from the last knockout." Mercante was the referee for the Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier classic.

In the first round, neither man did much fighting but Monzon managed to stick his gloved thumb into Benvenuti's throat and Benvenuti continuously tied up Monzon.

Monzon later said, "I was nervous in the first round because it was my first title defense."

In the second round, Monzon's power showed. First Benvenuti tagged him with a left hook and Monzon ignored it. Benvenuti soon tied up the champion's left hand and Monzon used his right to hammer four shots to the Italian's body before the referee, who never had control of the bout, broke the action.

Before the round ended, Monzon put down Benvenuti with a left hook to the chin. He quickly got up but the shock seemed to have reminded him that history was going to repeat and it was just a matter of being brave and going 15 rounds and accepting punishment, with hopes of winning with one big punch.

After the second round, Monzon's manager, Tito Lectoure, said to his man, "Take it easy. He's no problem." And Monzon responded: "No, no. We win this round."

Benvenuti, 33, could no longer tie up his stronger opponent and Monzon, 29, landed heavy blows to the body and head and with a minute gone, he got Benvenuti with a right cross to the left cheek. Nino didn't go down then but when both fighters came together again, a push floored Benvenuti. The referee didn't count.

Then came the blow which knocked out Benvenuti's pride—the towel. Nino, disbelieving, kicked the towel about five feet—he didn't need it after the fight anyway because, he said, "I didn't even work up enough of sweat to take a shower."

Mercante said that if he was the referee—and he is probably the best in the business—"I would have taken the towel and thrown it back at the manager. Only a doctor or referee can stop a fight. It can't be stopped from the corner."

Lectoure was later asked that if he was Benvenuti's manager, would he have tossed the towel and he replied: "If I was Benvenuti's manager, after the first fight, there is no second fight.

"Benvenuti had been a good champion. A big sportsman. It is not good to lose in this way."

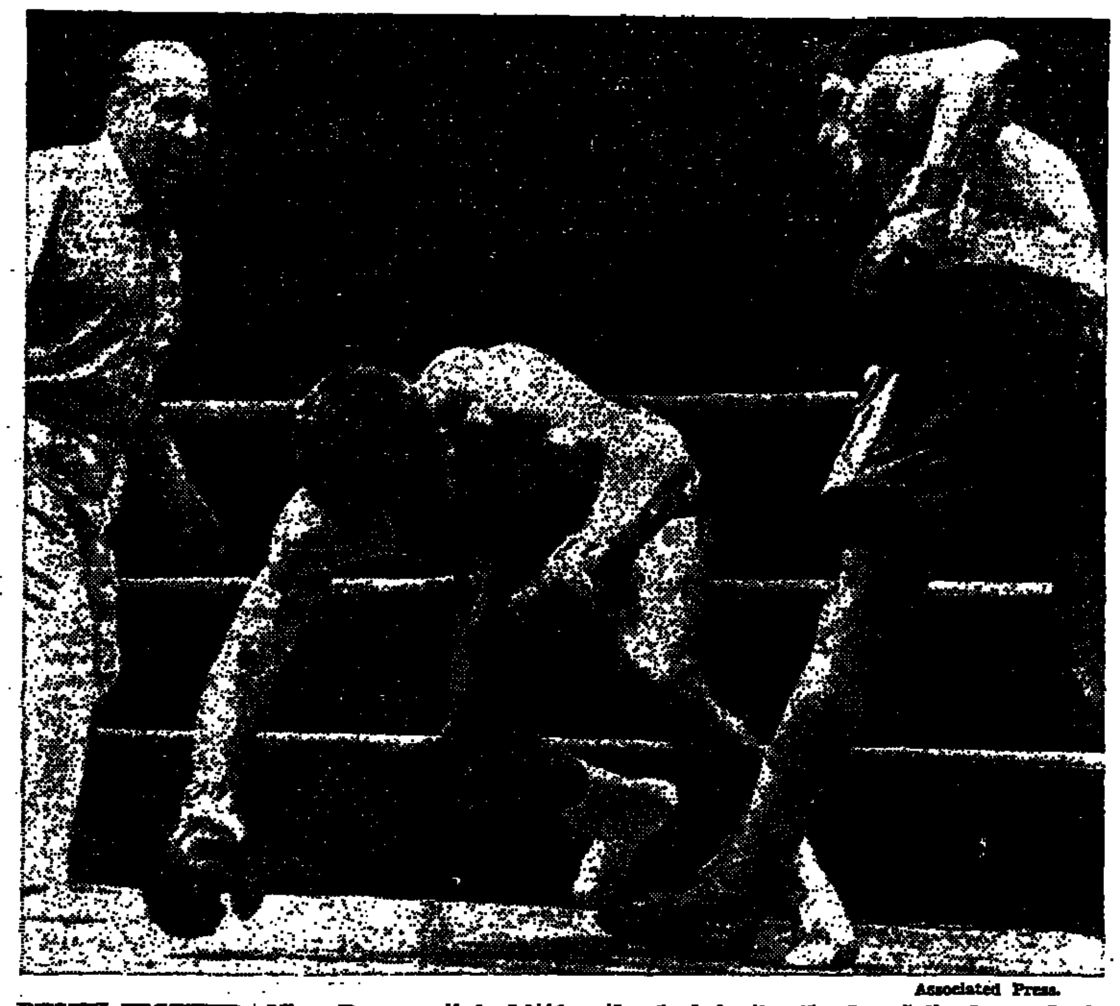
Benvenuti agreed.

In a ten-round preliminary fight, welterweight Marcel Cerdan still a hero along the Cote d'Azur, decisioned Pietro Vargellini of Italy.

Urtain Wins

BILBAO, Spain, May 9 (Reuters).—Jose Manuel Ibar, known as "Urtain," last night won the Spanish heavyweight boxing title when he stopped Benito Canal in the second round of their scheduled 12-round fight.

Urtain, who lost the European title to Britain's Henry Cooper in London last November, floored Canal for an eight count only half a minute after the opening bell.



Associated Press.

PUSHY FIGHTER—Nino Benvenuti is hitting the deck in the third and final round of *his bout with world middleweight champion Carlos Monzon. Referee Victor Avenado* ruled that Benvenuti went down from a push but as soon as the Italian got up, his manager threw in the towel, ending the fight.

Baltimore Streak Stopped at 4

A's Hunter Four-Hits Orioles

BALTIMORE, May 9 (AP).—Jim "Catfish" Hunter stopped Baltimore on four hits, pitching the Oakland A's to a 6-2 victory in the opener of a doubleheader today and snapping the Orioles' winning string at four games.

Joe Rudi doubled home the first Oakland run during a two-run third inning and sent another in with a bases-loaded walk as the A's scored runs in the sixth and chased loser Mike Cuellar, 2-1.

Hunter, 5-2, yielded a game-opening single to Don Buford and then blanked the Orioles until Brooks Robinson opened the seventh with a home run. Boog Powell homered with two out in the eighth.

Sunday

Yanks 6, White Sox 1

Mike Kekich and Jack Aker combined on a six-hitter and the New York Yankees capitalized on Chicago fielding lapses to hand the White Sox their 14th loss in 16 home games, 6-1. The Yankees, extending the Sox losing streak to five games, scored unearned runs in the fifth and sixth innings off Wilbur Wood and topped it off with a three-run outburst against Tommy John in the seventh.

Indians 4, Angels 1

Ted Uhlaender drove in two runs with a single and double as Cleveland beat California, 4-1, and snapped a four-game losing streak. Alan Foster went the route with a seven-hitter to even his record at 2-2. The Indians had lost 18 of their previous 23 games.

Twins 6, Senators 5

George Mitterwald's bases-loaded single capped a two-out rally in the tenth inning and gave Minnesota a 6-5 victory over Washington. Denny McLain, who went the distance for the Senators, got two quick outs in the tenth, then gave up singles by Jim Holt and Brant Alyea that put Minnesota runners on first and third. McLain walked Rich Reese intentionally to fill the bases, but Mitterwald lined a 1-2 pitch to left for the winning hit.

Royals 6, Tigers 2

Gail Hopkins drove in four runs with a bases-loaded triple and a solo home run as Kansas City whipped Detroit, 6-2. Hopkins, a first baseman making only his second start of the season, lashed a Joe Niekro pitch to left field in the first inning following a walk to Joe Keough, a single by Amos Otis and a walk to Ed Kirkpatrick. The ball took a bad hop past Willie Horton, allowing three runs to score.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 1

Rookie Bill Parsons pitched a three-hitter and Milwaukee backed him up with six runs in the first inning to give the Brewers a 6-1 victory over Boston, ending the Red Sox six-game winning streak.

Giants 5, Braves 2

In the National League, Steve Stone and Don McMahon checked Atlanta on five hits and Willie Mays crashed his seventh homer of the season as San Francisco beat Atlanta, 5-2, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Padres 7, Reds 2

Ed Spiezio's bases-loaded triple and homers by Dave Campbell and Bob Barton keyed a six-run rally in the first inning, sending San Diego to a 7-3 victory over Cincinnati. Campbell blasted another home run in the seventh and winning pitcher Clay Kirby scattered nine hits while striking out 12.

Expos 7, Cubs 3

Mack Jones, making his first start since April 11, drove in five runs with a pair of homers as Montreal came from behind to whip the Chicago Cubs, 7-3. Bill Stoneman, 4-1, recovering from a wobbly start, checked the Cubs on seven hits and struck out 11.

Phils 2, Astros 1

Tim McCarver lashed a run-scoring single with two out in the ninth inning, giving Philadelphia a 2-1 victory over Houston. Willie Montanez doubled off Houston starter Jack Billingham with one out in the ninth and took third on a two-out wild pitch by reliever Denny Lemaster. After a walk to Ron Stone, McCarver singled to right, scoring Montanez with the winning run.

Mets 9, Cards 5

Rookie Tim Foli drove in four runs with a triple and a bases-loaded double in his first two at bats and Bob Aspromonte knocked in two runs to lead the New York Mets to a 9-5 victory over St. Louis. Foli, 20, barely missed his first major league home run in the first inning as he lined the ball against the fence in left-field. Before left-fielder Lou Brock could retrieve the carom, Foli had pulled up at third and Bud Harrelson, who had led off with a single, had scored easily.

Smith and Siebert Lead Red Sox Past Brewers

MILWAUKEE, May 9 (UPI).—Reggie Smith drove in all of Boston's runs with a home run and two singles, and Sonny Siebert won his fifth game without a loss as the Red Sox defeated the Milwaukee Brewers, 4-2, for their sixth consecutive victory yesterday.

Smith hit a solo homer in the first inning, and singled home one run in the second and two more in the eighth.

Siebert, who needed relief from Ken Tatum in the eighth, gave up one run on a walk and singles by Johnny Briggs and Danny Walton in the sixth. Tatum yielded the other run when Bill Voss homered in the ninth.

Saturday

Twins 9, Senators 2

Tony Oliva clubbed his ninth home run and also hit three singles and drove in four runs as Minnesota dumped Washington, 9-2. Oliva's four hits jumped his league-leading average to .395.

The Twins got 17 hits, 16 of them singles. Harmon Killebrew—just back from an attack of the flu—Jim Holt and Leo Cardenas each got three hits.

Yanks 2, White Sox 1

Thurman Munson drilled a leadoff triple in the 11th inning and scored on Bobby Murcer's one-out single, giving the New York Yankees a 2-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Angels 5, Indians 2

Roger Repoz smacked his second homer of the season and Syd O'Brien drove in two runs with a triple in a four-run sixth inning that gave California a 5-2 victory over Cleveland. It was the Indians' fourth straight defeat.

Tigers 2, Royals 1

Norm Cash hit two straight home runs and Fred Scherman bailed out Joe Coleman to give Detroit a 2-1 victory over Kansas City.

Braves 5, Giants 2

In the National League, a two-run pinch-hit homer by Clete Boyer and a three-run drive by Hank Aaron were the big blows of a five-run eighth inning that carried Atlanta to a 5-2 victory over San Francisco.

A walk to Marty Perez leading off the inning preceded Boyer's first homer of the year. Ron Bryant, who had held the Braves to four hits before Boyer's homer, left after Dusty Baker and Ralph Garr followed with singles. Jerry Johnson came on and Aaron hit the first pitch for his 12th homer of the year and 604th of his career. Willie Mays hit his sixth homer and the 634th of his career.

Padres 10, 4, Reds 0, 7

Lee May hit two home runs and Johnny Bench triggered a four-run sixth inning with his 11th homer of the season, powering Cincinnati to a 7-4 victory over San Diego and a split of their doubleheader. The Padres exploded for nine runs in the first two innings of the opener to demolish the Reds 10-0.

Pirates 5, Dodgers 3

Jose Pagan's two-run homer with two out in the seventh inning triggered a four-run rally that gave Pittsburgh a 5-3 victory over Los Angeles.

Los Angeles led, 3-1, when Al Downing walked pinch-hitter Gene Clines with one out in the seventh. Gene Alley flied out, but Pagan then slammed his first homer of the season to tie the game. Roberto Clemente followed with an infield single and raced home from first on Willie Stargell's double, finishing Downing.

Cubs 3, Expos 0

Ken Holtzman's three-hit pitching and Joe Pepitone's two-run homer paced the Chicago Cubs to a 3-0 victory over Montreal. Holtzman struck out six and allowed just two Expo runners past first base in gaining his first victory of the season after four losses.

Senators Trade Epstein, Knowles For A's Mincher

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., May 9 (AP).—The Washington Senators traded a relief pitcher, Darold Knowles, and a first baseman, Mike Epstein, to the Oakland Athletics for three players, including first baseman Don Mincher Friday night.

The trade was announced here after the Senators defeated Minnesota, 6-5, in a game saved by Knowles.

The Senators' owner, Bob Short, made the announcement, saying that the trade was completed only after the game with the Twins.

In addition to Mincher, the Senators received a catcher, Frank Fernandez; a left-handed pitcher, Paul Lindblad, and an undisclosed amount of cash.

"It's a great opportunity for Mike and Darold to play on a winning team," said the Washington manager, Ted Williams. "Mike is going home to his family and his wife's family."

Epstein, who has a .247 batting average this year, has been the subject of trade reports for two or three years. He has struck out 31 times in 85 times at bat this season.

rundage Unchanged n Ski Stand

ENNA, May 9 (AP).—Avery ndage, president of the In-tional Olympic Committee, it clear yesterday that he o intention of changing his stand on Alpine skiers. dded that if the Interna-l Skiing Federation remains as hard, skiing would be out Olympic sport next year at oro, Japan.

a news conference, Brundage, ejected all the arguments nted in the past months by president Marc Hodler and skiing officials.

ller had said skiers have to harder and longer than athletes and, therefore, 1 be eligible for compensa-or lost earnings.

ndage has rejected any nsation.

e have always been against Brundage said. "A com-r has his living expenses, ng, travel expenses, free al care, and sometimes he ven pocket money. That is is entitled to get. Every-else is extra money."

ler had said earlier this that, if alpine skiers are l by the IOC, Nordic skies also be withdrawn from 72 Olympic Winter Games. skiing comprises jumping oss-country.

ndage said his office has a 50 skiers who, he said, d themselves to be exploit-manufacturers for com-l advertising. "They will out," he said.

d if these skiers include p Alpine skiers, Brundage they were "a good propor-the top seed," but he said ld not mention any names did not have the list with

announced, "This time we ing to control the entry ations for the Olympic , to determine whether a s eligible to compete in the ic Games or not.

this end, a special com-would be appointed—prob-onsisting of five IOC of-—to screen the applications. hey have any question, they k the IOC executive board. jor policy decisions are d, the entire IOC would it," Brundage said.

Canadiens Win, Trail Series, 2-1

MONTREAL, May 9 (AP).—Frank Mahovlich tied a Stanley Cup record today as he fired home two goals and led a Montreal comeback that gained the Canadiens a 4-2 victory in the third game of their National Hockey League series with the Chicago Black Hawks.

The victory left the Canadiens trailing the best-of-seven series, 2-1.

The two goals gave Mahovlich 13 for the playoffs this year, tying the record set by Boston's Phil Esposito last season.

The Canadiens outplayed Chicago but had to battle from behind after surrendering a pair of first-period goals. Only some standout goaltending by Chicago's Tony Esposito held Montreal but eventually the Canadiens broke through.

After the Mahovlich brothers, first Pete and then Frank, scored to tie the game in the middle period, Montreal took complete control in the final period.

Defenseman Terry Harper set up the tie-breaker with a rink-length dash as he fought off two checks and threw a perfect pass to Yvan Cournoyer. Cournoyer had time enough to aim his shot. He did just that and didn't miss.

In front for the first time, the Canadiens pressed their advantage and Frank Mahovlich scored his second goal of the game on a power play to complete the scoring.

Chicago had jumped in front with a pair of first-period goals with Bobby Hull scoring one and assisting on the other.

First, Cliff Koroll backhanded Hull's rebound past goalie Ken Dryden at 4:26 with Chicago on a power play. Stan Mikita dug the puck out of the corner and fed Hull at the blue line to set up the goal.

Then Hull made it 2-0 with his 11th playoff goal. He was skating in on the Canadiens' net when Jim Pappin's shot glanced off his body and past Dryden.

Hill Wins Formula 1 Race

SILVERSTONE, England, May 9 (AP).—Graham Hill, former two-time world champion and the oldest driver in Grand Prix racing, won the Daily Express international trophy race here yesterday for his first Formula One victory since smashing both legs two years ago in an accident.

Hill, 42, finished third and first in his Brabham in the two-part race for the victory, which comes two weeks before the Monaco Grand Prix, which he has won five times.

Only four weeks ago, Hill won a Formula Two race to signal his return to top form. His career had been jeopardized in a near-fatal accident in the 1969 U.S. Grand Prix.

Hill clinched his triumph yesterday after misfortune struck the other leading contenders—with Scotland's Jackie Stewart, the current world championship leader, in a Tyrrell, crashing on the initial lap of heat two after winning the first leg.

Stewart's second-leg crash—in which he was unhurt—followed a more serious accident in the first leg in which Swedish Grand Prix driver Ronnie Peterson went off the track at high speed in his March and was taken to a hospital. He was reported to be suffering from a concussion and an injured thumb. His condition today was listed as "satisfactory."

Stewart escaped injury when his car hurtled off the circuit into an earth barrier.

Rodriguez, Oliver 1st

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium, May 9 (Reuters).—Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico and Jackie Oliver of Britain drove their Porsche 917 to victory in the Francorchamps 1,000-kilometer sports car race today.

Their time of four hours one minute 9.7 seconds gave them an average speed of 154.762 mph which race officials claimed as the highest speed ever registered in any category of European motor racing.

Second, also in a Porsche 917, were Jo Siffert of Switzerland and Derek Bell of Britain in 4:01:12.1 at an average of 154.701 mph.

Laver, Kodes Reach Final of Rome Tennis

ROME, May 9 (UPI).—Rod Laver, playing in top form and not losing a service in the match, today smashed Arthur Ashe, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, to move into the finals against unseeded Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia in the men's singles of the $50,000 Italian tennis championships.

Kodes, who ousted top-seeded John Newcombe Friday, came from behind to beat Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4. Kodes was also a finalist in 1970 in Rome but lost the title to Ilie Nastase of Romania.

On Friday, Kodes also had to make a comeback to beat Newcombe, 2-6, 6-1, 7-5, while Ashe reached the semifinals with a 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 victory over Roy Emerson.

In the women's singles, first-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain reached the finals by defeating Helga Hosl Schultz of West Germany, 6-4, 6-3, and Helga Niessen of West Germany won a place in the finals by beating Gail Chanfreau of France, 6-3, 6-2.

Knicks Acquire Warriors' Lucas For Russell

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT).—The Knicks started their "rebuilding" program Friday by trading Cazzie Russell to the San Francisco Warriors for Jerry Lucas.

The acquisition of the 31-year-old Lucas, a player of superstar status and ability, not only gives the Knicks the protection they will need in the front court if Bill Bradley retires, but also a center capable of relieving Willis Reed.

The trade was the first Red Holzman has made since he took over the roles of general manager and coach shortly before the Knicks won their first National Basketball Association championship in 1970.

ABA Colonels Tie Series With Stars

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9 (UPI).—Louis Dampier scored the last 4 points yesterday to lift the Kentucky Colonels to a 129-125 overtime victory over the Utah Stars and even their American Basketball Association championship series at two games each.

The Colonels, who trailed this best-of-seven series losing twice in Utah, won here Friday night, 116-110.

Last night the Colonels, who were handicapped by the loss of their entire front line on fouls, dissipated an 18-point lead in the second half as the Stars tied the contest at 119 in regulation play on a foul shot by Red Robbins.

Arsenal Gets English Double

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, May 9.—Arsenal yesterday became the second team this century to achieve England's soccer double by beating Liverpool, 2-1, in overtime in the Football Association Cup final at Wembley Stadium.

The capacity crowd of 100,000 gave a thunderous ovation to the London club for its performance in capturing its fourth Football Association Cup, only five days after winning the English League championship [Tottenham Hotspur accomplished the feat in 1961.]

Yesterday's Wembley final, watched on television by an estimated 400 million soccer fans throughout the world, was promoted as one of the most popular single events in sports history.

A goal by long-haired Charlie George gave Arsenal the victory in the 31st minute of extra time.

The teams were tied 0-0 after the regulation 90 minutes and the grueling match went into an extra 30-minute session.

For winning the Cup, the Arsenal club paid each of its players a £5,000 bonus.

Coody Maintains 1-Stroke Margin In Nelson Golf

DALLAS, May 9 (NYT).—Charles Coody, the Masters champion, continued to lead the $125,000 Byron Nelson golf classic yesterday, but his advantage was reduced to one stroke. With a third round of 72, two over par, Coody's 54-hole total of 207 was just a step ahead of a hard-pressing trio.

Jack Nicklaus, anxious to repeat his victory of a year ago in a playoff against Arnold Palmer, Homero Blancas of Houston and Lee Trevino formed Coody's challenging group at 208. Nicklaus put together a 68 over the Preston Trail Club course, closing with a birdie 3 at the home green. Blancas had a 69 and Trevino a 70.

Trevino thought the bent greens on the course were the result of "traffic" by the competitors and he claimed that the "cleat marks" from their spiked shoes were responsible "for the high scores."

"I don't like bent grass," he exclaimed. "Bent grass is for rich people to play on, not a bunch of pros. It's the type of grass that won't take much traffic. This is one of the reasons they don't have bent grass on exclusive country clubs—because they don't have the traffic."

The former United States Open champion from El Paso, Texas, said: "I guess I must be reading the greens in Spanish."

Palmer continued to trail Nicklaus by one, as he matched his rival's 68 to be at 209.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Charles Coody	69-66-72—207
Homero Blancas	69-70-69—208
Jack Nicklaus	69-71-68—208
Lee Trevino	68-70-70—208
Frank Beard	69-70-70—209
Ted Hayes	68-72-69—209
Arnold Palmer	70-71-68—209
Gibby Gilbert	73-69-67—209
Gene Littler	69-70-70—209
Bob Stone	68-69-72—209
Dan Sikes	73-69-68—210
Bobby Nichols	73-68-69—210
Terry Dill	71-69-70—210
Gay Brewer	68-72-70—210
Hugh Royer	69-70-71—210
Chi Chi Rodriguez	69-68-73—210

e Scoreboard

IS—At Baastad, Sweden, France two more singles victories to eden, 5-0, in their Davis Cup atrick Proisy defeated Haakan -3, 6-3, 6-1, and Pierre Barthes Ove Bengtsson, 6-4, 6-3, 4-6,

e will face Finland in Paris in nd round of the European Davis ne.

enhagen, the Soviet Union took ailable 3-0 lead against Den-the first round of the Euro-avis Cup zone when Alexander ll and Sergi Likhachev won the match, beating Jan Leschley rgen Ulrich, 6-0, 6-4, 6-4.

lsinki, Finland won the two re-singles matches against Ire-the European zone Davis Cup und for a 5-0 victory.

Berner beat Michael Hickey 6-3 and Pekka Salia beat Bill 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California ..... 000 010 010 03—4 8 0
Cleveland ..... 000 000 020 00—2 7 4
Wright, LaRoche (8), Queen (8), Fisher (11) and Moses, Torborg (9); McDowell, Colbert (9), Mingori (9), Machemehl (10) and Fosse. W—Queen (1-1). L—Machemehl (0-2). HR—Pregosi (1st), O'Brien (2d).

New York ..... 300 001 000—4 8 0
Chicago ..... 000 010 200—3 12 0
Peterson, McDaniel (7) and Munson; John, Romo (1), Forster (6), Horlen (8) and Egan, Herrmann (9). W—Peterson (3-2). L—John (2-3).

Boston ..... 300 000 110—5 7 1
Milwaukee ..... 010 111 000—4 9 1
Culp, Bolin (6), Lee (7), Lyle (9) and Josephson; Pattin, Sanders (8) and Rodriguez, Roof (9). W—Lee (3-1). L—Sanders (1-2). HR—Conigliaro (4th).

Washington ..... 001 000 014—6 1 3
Minnesota ..... 040 010 000—5 10 1
Cox, Grzenda (3), Shellenback (3), Gogolewski (5), Riddleberger (8), Knowles (9) and Casanova; Blyleven, Corbin (9), Perranoski (9) and Mitterwald. W—Riddleberger (1-0). L—Corbin (2-1). HR—Oliva (8th), Casanova (1st).

Kansas City ..... 000 000 100—1 8 3
Detroit ..... 000 000 030x—3 8 0
Hedlund, Burgmeier (7), Abernathy (8) and Kirkpatrick, May (8); Lolich (5-2) and Freehan. L—Hedlund (3-1). HR—McAuliffe (3d).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis ..... 100 000 000—1 6 2
New York ..... 000 000 12x—3 8 0
Gibson (3-3) and Simmons; Seaver (5-1) and Grote.

Chicago ..... 000 100 000—1 7 0
Montreal ..... 000 000 21x—3 7 0
Hands, Stephenson (8), Regan (8) and Breeden; Morton (3-4) and Bateman. L—Hands (3-4). HR—Pepitone (3d), Fairly (1st).

Houston ..... 220 000 101—5 13 0
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 100—1 8 0
Wilson (2-2) and Edwards; Bunning, Reynolds (8) and McCarver. L—Bunning (1-5). HR—Money (4th).

Atlanta ..... 000 002 001 0—3 7 1
San Francisco ..... 000 102 000 1—4 13 3
Stone, Upshaw (10) and Didier; Perry, Johnson (10) and Dietz. W—Johnson (4-0). L—Stone (0-1). HR—Williams (5th).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 111 000—3 7 1
Los Angeles ..... 000 001 100—2 7 1
Johnson, Veale (7), Grant (8) and Sanguillen; Sutton, Brewer (8) and Sims. W—Johnson (3-1). L—Sutton (0-4). HR—Stargell (13th).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington ..... 000 100 010—2 10 0
Minnesota ..... 001 040 22x—9 17 0
Bosman, Riddleberger (5), Janeski (6), Shellenback (7), Gogolewski (8) and Casanova; Kaat (3-1) and Tischinski. L—Bosman (3-3). HR—Oliva (9th), Howard (3d).

Boston ..... 110 000 020—4 10 0
Milwaukee ..... 000 001 001—2 6 0
Siebert, Tatum (8) and Josephson; Krausse, Sanders (8), Lopez (8) and Rodriguez, Roof (8). W—Siebert (5-0). L—Krausse (1-3). HR—Smith (5th), Voss (3d).

Kansas City ..... 000 010 000—1 7 0
Detroit ..... 000 101 00x—2 7 1
Bunker, McCormick (8) and Kirkpatrick; Coleman, Scherman (8) and Freehan. W—Coleman (2-0). L—Bunker (2-2). HR—Cash 2 (4th, 5th).

New York ..... 000 100 000 01—2 8 0
Chicago ..... 010 000 000 00—1 8 1
Kline (4-1) and Munson; Bradley, Horlen (11), Foster (11) and Herrmann. L—Horlen (0-1). HR—Herrmann (3d).

California ..... 000 014 000—5 10 0
Cleveland ..... 010 000 010—2 6 1
May, LaRoche (8) and Stephenson; Lamb, Hand (6), Hannigan (9) and Fosse. W—May (3-1). L—Hand (0-1). HR—Repoz (2d).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Cincinnati ..... 000 000 000—0 7 0
San Diego ..... 450 100 00x—10 13 0
Gullet, Wilcox (1), Cloninger (2), Gibbon (7) and Corrales; Arlin (1-4) and Barton. L—Gullet (3-1). HR—Gaston (5th).

(Second Game)

Cincinnati ..... 010 004 110—7 8 0
San Diego ..... 000 000 013—4 5 1
Nolan, Carroll (7), Granger (8) and Bench; Phoebus, Severinsen (5), Santorini (7), Kelley (8), Ross (9) and Cannizzaro. W—Nolan (2-3). L—Phoebus (2-4). HR—Bench (11th), May 2 (4th, 5th).

Pittsburgh ..... 001 000 400—5 12 0
Los Angeles ..... 100 020 000—3 14 0
Briles, Giusti (7) and Sanguillen; Downing, Mikkelsen (7), Brewer (9) and Haller. W—Briles (3-1). L—Downing (2-2). HR—Pagan (1st).

Chicago ..... 000 002 100—3 4 1
Montreal ..... 000 000 000—0 3 2
Holtzman and Breeden; McAnally, Marshall (9) and Bateman. W—Holtzman (1-4). L—McAnally (0-3). HR—Pepitone (4th).

Atlanta ..... 000 000 050—5 9 1
San Francisco ..... 000 001 001—2 6 0
Reed, Upshaw (8) and Didier; Bryant, Johnson (8) and Dietz. W—Reed (4-2). L—Bryant (2-1). HR—Mays (6th), Boyer (1st), Aaron (12th), Henderson (3d).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	16	9	.640	—
Pittsburgh	17	11	.607	1/2
St. Louis	16	13	.552	2
Montreal	11	9	.550	2 1/2
Chicago	12	16	.429	5 1/2
Philadelphia	8	17	.320	8

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	21	8	.724	—
Atlanta	14	14	.500	6 1/2
Houston	14	14	.500	6 1/2
Los Angeles	15	16	.484	7
Cincinnati	11	16	.407	9
San Diego	8	20	.286	12 1/2

Friday's Results

New York 3, St. Louis 1.
Houston 5, Philadelphia 1.
Montreal 3, Chicago 1.
San Francisco 4, Atlanta 3.
Pittsburgh 3, Los Angeles 2.
Cincinnati at San Diego (rain).

Saturday's Results

St. Louis at New York, rain.
Houston at Philadelphia, rain.
Atlanta 5, San Francisco 2.
Chicago 3, Montreal 0.
San Diego 10, 4, Cincinnati 0, 7.
Pittsburgh 5, Los Angeles 3.

Sunday's Games

Montreal 7, Chicago 3.
New York 9, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 2, Houston 1.
San Diego 7, Cincinnati 2.
San Francisco 5, Atlanta 2 (1st).
Pittsburgh at Los Angeles.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	18	8	.692	—
Baltimore	16	9	.640	1 1/2
Detroit	13	13	.500	5
Washington	13	15	.464	6
New York	12	14	.462	6
Cleveland	8	19	.296	10 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	19	11	.633	—
California	16	14	.533	3
Kansas City	14	14	.500	4
Minnesota	14	15	.483	4 1/2
Milwaukee	11	15	.423	6
Chicago	10	17	.370	7 1/2

Friday's Results

Washington 6, Minnesota 5.
Boston 5, Milwaukee 4.
New York 4, Chicago 3.
Detroit 3, Kansas City 1.
California 4, Cleveland 2.
Oakland at Baltimore (rain).

Saturday's Results

Minnesota 9, Washington 2.
Boston 4, Milwaukee 2.
Detroit 2, Kansas City 1.
California 5, Cleveland 2.
New York 2, Chicago 1.
Oakland at Baltimore, rain.

Sunday's Games

Minnesota 6, Washington 5.
Milwaukee 6, Boston 1.
New York 6, Chicago 1.
Kansas City 6, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 4, California 1.
Oakland 6, Baltimore 1 (1st).

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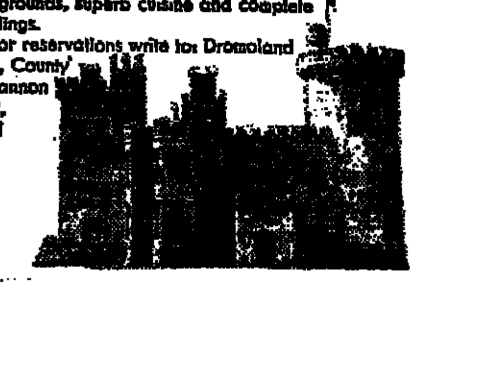


Dromoland Castle

Observer

'Now' Conversations

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.— All-purpose American conversations for 1971's "now" people.

"Like man!"

"Wow!"

"I'm really into revolution, you dig?"

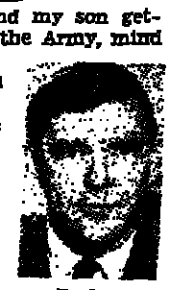
"Outasight!"

"Like ego tripping's not my bag, man, but——."

"Ego-like man!"

"Wow!"

"I wouldn't mind my son getting drafted into the Army, mind you, if it weren't for — well, you know."



Baker

"You mean the heroin? But not everybody who gets drafted into the Army gets on heroin."

"I know, but there are other things as bad as heroin that a young man could learn in this Army."

"You mean rolling hand grenades into the brass's tents to murder his officers? There's not an awful lot of that, at least outside of Vietnam."

"Still..."

"Don't let the race rioting bother you. They say that's very rare during combat."

"But suppose he ends up killing old women and children?"

"Not likely, unless they send him to Vietnam."

"I still don't like it."

"Why not, then?"

"It's almost as bad as sending your son off to live in New York."

"I don't know what it is, but I tell you, every time I see President Nixon on television or in the newspapers, I just feel wonderful all over."

"Are you going to pass that joint around or are you going to keep it all to yourself?"

"I think it's shameful the way these kids nowadays..."

"It's the parents' fault. If it weren't for parents everybody would wear a necktie and show "I think it's that Doctor Spock. Did you hear what Spiro...?"

"It's the Communists and these television commentators and that fellow Fulbright and the school system of this country, the late Martin Luther King, the Supreme Court, skin flicks, demonstrations, ping pong and the decline of capital punishment."

"More capital punishment for everyone, I say!"

"Exactly! starting with these kids nowadays and their parents!"

"Ah, my innocent children, you must realize that you cannot have the blessing of the free enterprise system without accepting dehumanizing architecture, brutalizing mechanization, subhuman regimentation by corporate and state hierarchies, degrading environmental levels of filth, humiliating stockpiles of surplus human beings discarded for lack of skills or for old age, depressing masses of maimed soldiery..."

"What blessings?"

"That will be $337, madam."

"$337 for steak? For four people? You must be out of your mind! The last time I was in here steak only cost me $289."

"During your utterance, madam, the price of meat has risen again. Your steak will now be $342."

"Mary, there is something I've been meaning to ask you for a long time. I don't quite know how to say it, but I wonder, Mary, if..."

"Yes, John. What is it?"

"Mary, I want you to... will you...?"

"Speak out, John. This is the age of permissiveness, you know."

"Will you marry me, Mary?"

"Oh, John, I'd love to, but I can't marry you. I just can't."

"But why not, Mary? Give me just one good reason why not."

"Poor John, you know as well as I do. If we got married all the other kids in the dorm would accuse us of middle-class prudery and we'd never be able to go to another riot together without everybody laughing at us."

Women's Lib: Was It Really Eve's Fault?

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK (NYT).—Theologians may do a lot of talking about the next world, but over the centuries their discipline has been strongly influenced by what happens in this one. Kings in the Middle Ages justified their authority by religious sanctions. Max Weber and other sociologists found a causal connection between the Calvinist ethic of frugality and the rise of capitalism. Some historians have even asserted that the imperative in Genesis to assert "dominion" over the natural world has helped cause the current environmental crisis.

Now Christian theology's ties to sociology and economics are under attack from a new quarter — the women's liberation movement. In recent months, a small number of women theologians has begun to argue that Christianity, with its concept of God the Father, has helped create and perpetuate social practices that discriminate against women.

"The church has served to legitimize a patriarchal culture," Dr. Mary Daly, a theologian at Jesuit-run Boston College, said recently. "It's time to rework the basic myths and symbols of theology in light of the new awareness of how women have been exploited."

The feminist attack on Christian orthodoxy focuses on three areas:

The Masculine Godhead: Genesis says that God created man in His own image and as "male and female." Nevertheless, God has usually been portrayed as a man, referred to with masculine pronouns and thought of as possessing masculine qualities like sternness. Christians furthered the process by asserting that God became human in the person of a male.

Ethical Hypocrisy: According to the feminist theologians, Christian leaders developed an ethic based on passive virtues like humility and obedience, but then used them as a means of subduing the other sex. "While exhorting others, chiefly women,

As this sign at a recent conference of Roman Catholic bishops in Detroit indicates, the Christian church is under attack from a new quarter—women's lib.

to practice Christian virtues, they have themselves pursued power, creativity and self-fulfillment on levels far removed from obedience, self-abnegation or, for that matter, chastity," wrote Barbara Sykes in a recent issue of The Episcopal New Yorker, the diocesan newspaper.

Religious Symbols: Feminists maintain that the fundamental symbols of Christianity are permeated with male chauvinism. For instance, the story of Adam and Eve blames women for the presence of sin in the world. Catholics complain that the figure of Mary has been idealized into a "sexless" projection of male vanities, and that the usual picture of her kneeling before her Son is an affront to the role God intended for women.

There are still probably only a few dozen woman theologians and graduate students in theology in the United States, but they have already begun the task of de-masculinizing their discipline. The obvious starting point has been to introduce female qualities to the concept of God in the manner that Christian Scientists have done for decades with their belief in a "Father-Mother God."

In a recent article in America magazine, Esther Woo, a doctoral student at Fordham University, speculated on the possibility of feminizing the Godhead—including the essential nature of the male Jesus—and creating a new Trinity of Mother, Daughter and Holy Spirit.

Pregnant With World

At a recent Episcopalian-sponsored conference here, Penelope Chen, a British graduate student, took a similar approach. "How much better to conceive of God the creator as pregnant with the world, giving birth to it and nourishing it, rather than as the divine watchmaker who never has to intervene in the machinery," she said.

Female theologians are consciously seeking to play down the masculinity of Jesus and emphasize his universal qualities. "It's not the maleness of Christ that was important; it was his humanity," said Dr. Elizabeth Farians, whose PhD is from Notre Dame.

In accordance with this, women theologians generally back the current trend toward thinking of Holy Communion primarily as a communal meal, rather than as a re-enactment of the sacrifice of Christ for the sins of mankind. The latter interpretation, they charge, gives too much symbolic significance to a male figure.

Although women's-lib theology is still in the early stage of development, it has already begun to draw some fire from male scholars. James Hitchcock, a specialist in Reformation history at St. Louis University, has charged that, like black theology, it is essentially an attempt to "redefine theological terms and categories to serve political ends."

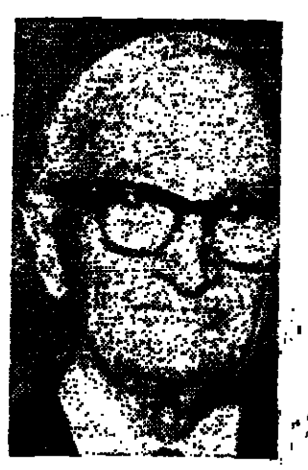
PEOPLE: *Truman Still a Hero At the Age of 87*

Having outlived most of the men with whom he shares a place in history—Stalin, Churchill, De Gaulle, MacArthur, Eisenhower and Dewey—Harry S Truman celebrated his 87th birthday quietly Saturday at his home in Independence, Mo., with little, besides thousands of cards and telegrams, to mark the occasion but a surprise visit from Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. "He looked wonderful. He was sharp, pleasant, happy and joking," said Humphrey after leaving the private party. "I think the world of this man. In my book, he's one of the great men of all time. He's my hero, and I like to see my heroes when they're up and going." ("In a sense," commented another Truman friend, "he's a prisoner of the public regard for him these days. People who were against him in 1948 now wish he were in Washington. He's grown immensely in stature in recent years."

At 87, Truman seldom ventures outside the six-foot iron fence that surrounds his 17-room house, though inside, his den is stacked with the latest papers and magazines and enough history books to last an ordinary lifetime. Friends say that although he accepts the fact that he is an "old man," his mind is as alert as ever, as is his wit. Just the other day, he recalled to an AP reporter an interview he'd given in a Kansas City parking lot shortly after leaving the White House. Asked to comment on a move by the Republican party to dub the Democratic party the "Democrat" party, Truman smiled and said he didn't mind at all, just as long as he could call the GOP the "Publicans."

* * *

Erich Segal, the 34-year-old Yale professor of classics who hit the jackpot with his novel "Love Story," says he's had it with public life and is "going into hiding." Segal, who has given innumerable lectures and interviews to newspaper, magazine and TV reporters since the success of his book and the movie of the same name, said, "I am returning to the scholarly life" and explained why. "I'm sick of reading about Erich Segal, the monster," he said, and of meeting airline stewardesses who slip him their apartment keys and



Harry S Truman

believe love means "never to say you're sorry." Seg he was leaving Yale, "wi blessings of the universi the end of the current se "I can't tell you where I ing," he said, "but it alone. I hope."

* * *

MARRIED: Former wo terweight and middleweigh ing champion Emile Griffi tended by heavyweight ch Joe Frazier as best ma Mercédès Donastorg, a teacher in Griffith's native Islands, Saturday at Mo N.Y.; Swedish actress Pi germark, 21, and West C millionaire Prince Pier necci, 28, yesterday in Sto in a ceremony attended by Prince Carl Gustaf of and Christina Onassis, da of the Greek shipping m UNMASKED: Britain's Charles, as the brains beh April-Fool's-Day caper RAF College at Cranwell, had prevailed upon port Sylvester to announce ov college PA system that all wearing a particular m service shoe turn them in porter's lodge for correct a faulty heel design. Sc shoes were duly deposited their owners finally cottone the hoax three days later QUESTED: By Louis Arm who was under treatm New York's Beth Israel Center for a heart conditio fans planning to send make cash donations to chi homes instead:

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